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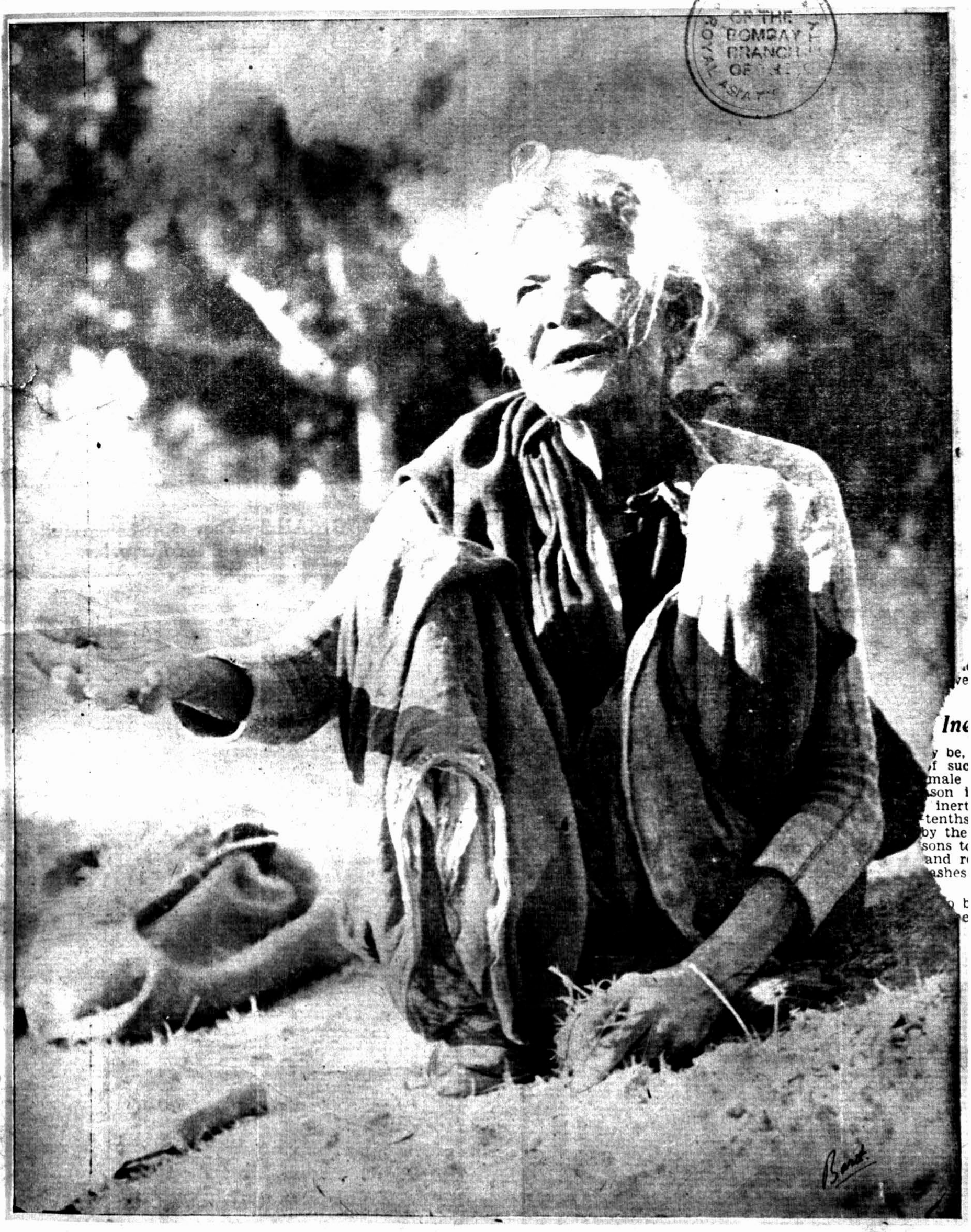
Cry For Bread

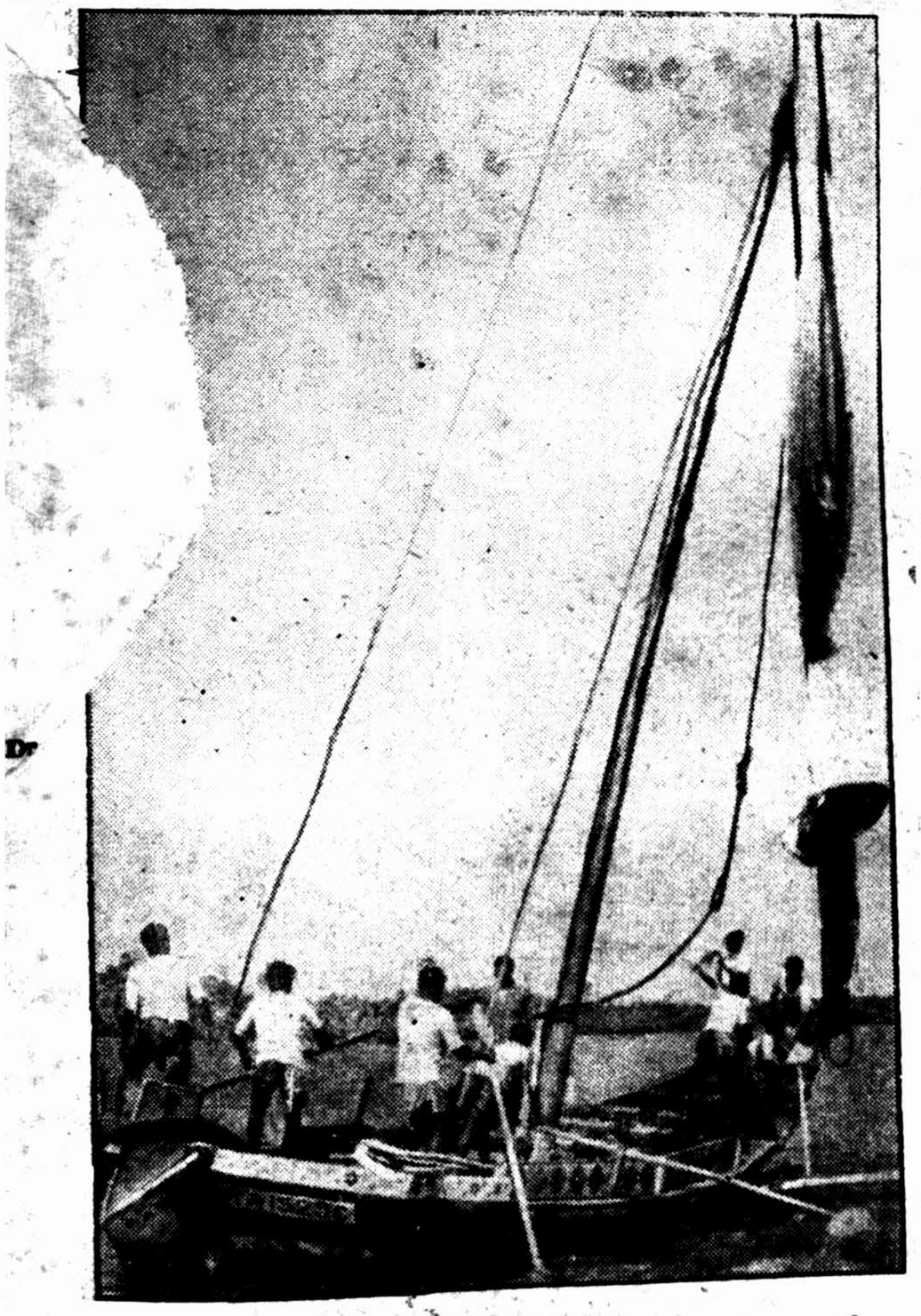


JAPAN Against JAPAN

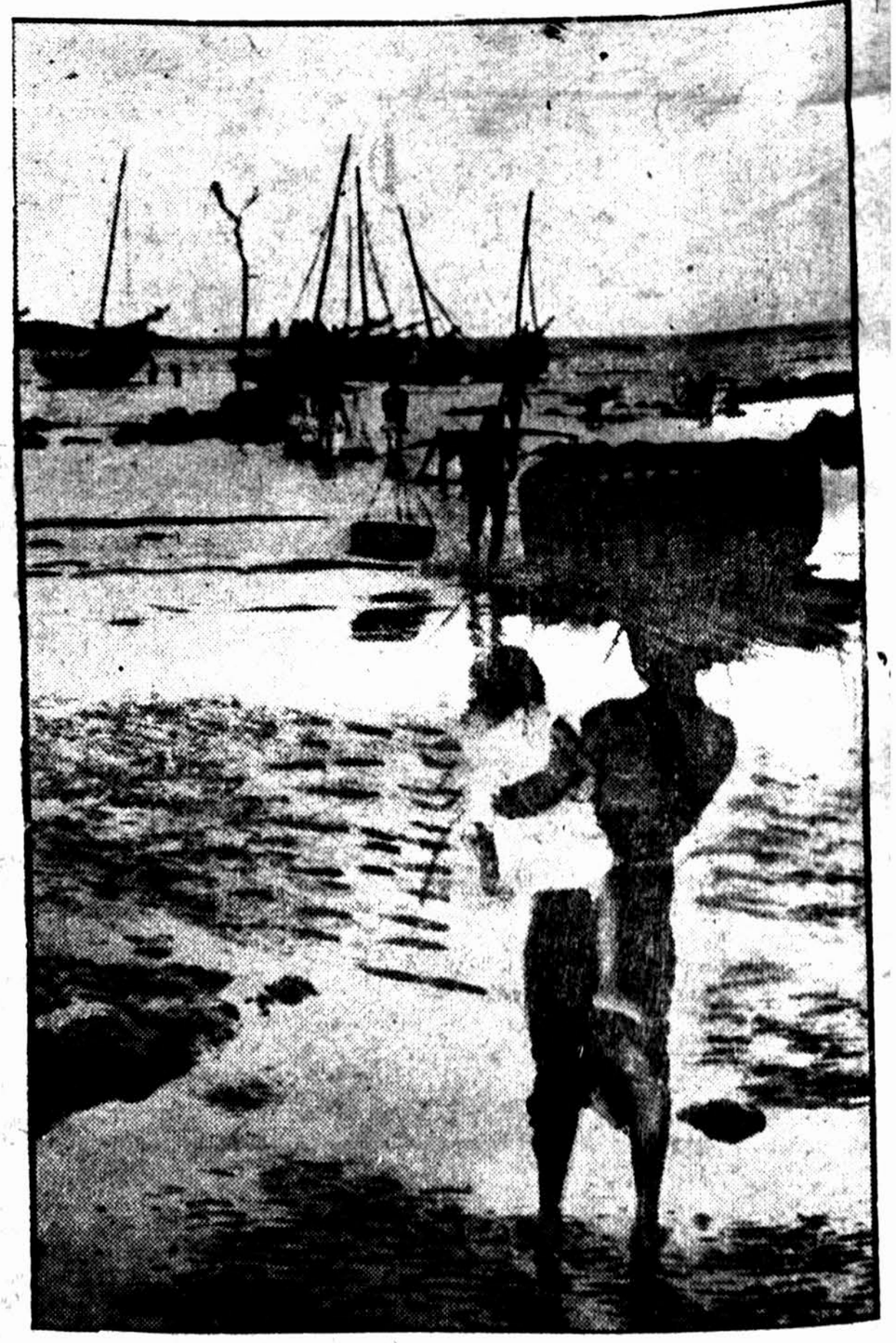
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A FISHERMAN

(1) GETTING READY—The nets must be mended to prevent the fish from es caping.

(2) STRONG SAILS—They must be carefully got ready, to stand sudden ga les.



(3) ALL READY?—The fishing boat sets sail.....



(4).....anxiously watched by the wife and child on the shore.

(Continued on Cover page 3).

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With Compliments

—*New Masses*

JAPAN'S SUBMERGED NINE-TENTHS

There Is No New Order For The Toiling Masses

By Paul Norton

Japan's all-out war in the Pacific will make little immediate difference to the vast majority of the Japanese.

Their standard of living is already so low that it can hardly be reduced much further without seriously reducing their efficiency as industrial machines which, in the view of the militarists, is the only excuse for their existence.

The "sub-merged nine-tenths", in spite of the adoption of manhood suffrage in 1925, have no real voice in the government. They do not really care what happens. Tradition and circumstances for centuries have made them always ready to face disaster and accept their fate. Even before the invention of total war earthquakes, hurricanes and other natural disasters made life and property in Japan seem precarious—and always there has been poverty.

Low Wages

Western people are often puzzled and angered by the terribly low wages paid to the millions of men and women who keep turning the wheels of Japan's industries. They forget that it is only in recent years that Japan has emerged from feudalism, that much of the spirit of it has been carried over into the industrial system.

The notion of the average European worker that his wages are something he has earned and therefore has a right to spend as he likes, is quite strange to the Japanese worker. So long as he is housed, fed and clothed, he feels any small surplus in cash is a real privilege. Wages in Japan, says Ernest O. Hauser, are "not meant to represent the equivalent of a certain amount of labour. Hence there is no proportion between wages and the amount of work done."

The real wages of the millions of Japanese women engaged in almost every phase of Japanese industry vary between four shillings and ten shillings a month. Hours are very long, limited, in fact, only by what can be performed without a complete breakdown. A "Labour charter" was enacted in 1926 which restricted the working day for boys under sixteen and women to 11 hours a day with a break of at least half-an-hour with two days off a month. There were other benefits, also very poor by western standards.

Shocking Conditions

But, in fact, the exceptions even to these regulations were so numerous that there was little improvement in the lot of the silent millions. In 1938, when Japan was beginning to feel the strain of war shops were ordered to close by 10 p.m. so that salesgirls would not have to work more than 11 hours a day—they had been working up to 15 hours.

In thousands of small factories, which are really nothing more than converted homes, conditions are worse than they were even in the worst periods of the East End sweat shops. Here small parts of all kinds are made, often by a family sitting on the floor. There is poor lighting, no precautions against the harmful effects of handling certain chemicals and materials. Industrial disease is naturally prevalent, although Japan has produced some of the world's finest medical workers.

It is doubtful whether any other country has such extremes of poverty and wealth. On the one hand there is the Mitsui family whose fortune is estimated at £50,000,000 and upwards. On the other, in 1938 it was estimated that 87 per cent of the male employees in Tokio received less than 30/- a week. The women were paid much less, of course, and wages were even lower in other districts.

Economic "Crimes"!

Existence at all is only possible because the cost of food and essentials is kept low. But control has not been so easy with the increasingly difficult conditions of the last two years. Last year 100,000 people were arrested in Tokio alone for 'economic crimes', chiefly profiteering, giving short weight and trading in the black market. According to "Tsahi", thirty per cent of the scales in Tokio's shops give short weight. The punishment of profiteers is comparatively light. A man who was convicted of making an illegal profit of nearly £60,000 escaped with a fine of less than £2,000!

The Press has been "taking it out" of the merchants and distributors. "The merchant class has shown its thoroughly corrupt nature by inventing one subterfuge after another in order to circumvent the economic laws at present in operation", complained the "Asahi" recently But the millions remain silent, suffering new restrictions applied with characteristic Japanese thoroughness

Japan has learned something from Germany about propaganda, especially for use in cutting consumption still further In order to reduce the consumption of tobacco, for instance, there was a campaign saying that smoking was un-Japanese and showed a lack of appreciation of the seriousness of the situation. Police arrested men for smoking in the street. Japan has not even tried to get her strength with joy.

Verboten!

Although not gifted with a sense of humour according to our lights, the Japanese have always been light-hearted. Now they are being told that to be light-hearted in war is unpatriotic. Even lovers have been discouraged from walking arm in arm in the streets and showing their obvious pleasure in each other. One man was arrested for showing affection in the street. At the police station he protested that the lady was his wife and was let free with a warning to be more serious in future!

What puzzles Europeans is why there is no revolution Here are conditions which should be a Communist agitator's paradise, but the people do not respond. Before the Manchurian affair, Communism had been making some progress in Japan. It was severely attacked. In 1931, the House of Lords rejected a bill to recognise Trade Unions. The Communists received their chief support from the subject population of Korea. But since then the cry of justice for the people seems to have lost popularity even amongst the people.

Fatalism And Inertia

One reason may be, of course, the conscription of such a large section of the male population. But the chief reason is probably the fatalism and inertia of the "submerged nine-tenths", an attitude increased by the poor diet. They send their sons to the front with resignation and receive back the little box of ashes with the same resignation.

It would be nice to believe that there will come a time when the "submerged nine-tenths" will decide that they have had enough. There might follow a revolution that would convulse the royal house and the elaborate aristocracy in the same way as it did in Russia in 1917 It would be nice to believe it. But it would be wrong to suppose that there is an apparent limit to the hardship and suffering which the majority of Japanese have suffered for hundreds of years.

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THE BRAVEST FIGHTER OF THEM ALL

Time has not withered the truth or staled the freshness of this 23-year old sketch of B. G. Horniman written by Mr. M. K. Azad while the former was an exile from his adopted motherland.

A few days before the first anniversary (1920) of the deportation of Mr. B. G. Horniman, the late Mr. L. R. Tairsee and myself saw Mr. Azad at his residence, to secure his help in the commemoration of the deportation. It was suggested to Mr. Azad that he might write a short sketch of his life which he at once agreed to do.

Below are reproduced extracts from the sketch which Mr. Azad wrote. The sketch was printed by Mr. Vachagandhy at the "Sanj Vartaman Press". Altogether 24,000 copies were published—10,000 in English, 5000 in Gujarati, 5,000 in Marathi and 4,000 in Urdu and sold on the streets of Bombay on the day of the first anniversary of the deportation. On the first day, a sum of nearly Rs. 8,000 was collected by sale of the sketch and donations and on subsequent days, the remaining copies were sold. An incident may be mentioned in this connection. The late Mr. L. R. Tairsee accompanied by the author of this sketch, went to sell the copies to Sardar (now Sir) Suleman Cassim Mitha, who though a political foe of Mr. Horniman, gave a sum of Rs. 100 to Mr. Tairsee who, along with the late Mr. Omar Sobani was collecting funds in order to remit the monthly aid to Mr. Horniman in England.—Editor "Bombay Chronicle".

"I sat myself
Upon an eagle's watch, that I might see,
And seeing ne'er forget."
"The Fall of Hyperion."

That tall man with a Roman nose standing under the porch is Horniman, the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", and on looking at him the picture of an ancient Viking in modern dress flashed across my mind. For there stood, erect and stately, smoking a thin cigarette and looking out of eyes of intense affection the Benji of my later years. It was with the words inscribed above and uttered by a friend who was with me that I first saw in flesh and met the martyr of Worli Hill in October 1913 at the Excelsior Theatre. The grip of his hand on that occasion has still the warmth of a loving recollection in my memory. From the accounts I had heard of the prowess and ability of this man I was hardly prepared to meet one whose gentle manner and soft speech would have been more characteristic of a recluse drawn out of the shady depths of a sylvan home. And yet this was the man whose modest quill shook the schemes of the mighty to their foundations.

Life In Calcutta

Perhaps it is not generally known that Horniman before coming out to Bombay had already achieved a high distinction for himself in Calcutta as Assistant-Editor of the "Statesman," the paper which still retains the misnomer of a "Friend of India." Of Horniman's life in Calcutta there are many stories. How, it was said, he caused a sensation at 'bara' dinner by appearing in a luxurious dhoti and tunic; how, in the streets of Calcutta, at night a mysterious white man used to be seen in the simple attire of a Bengali and how his frugal habits used to excite the admiration and envy of opulent entertainers.

How He Came To Bombay

It will not be without interest to know that it was on an occasion such as this that that great citizen, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, fell a victim to the native charm and worth of this peerless son of Portsmouth. Of his translation from Calcutta to Bombay the story is very simple. He came out at Sir Pherozeshah's invitation to edit the "Bombay Chronicle" and laboured with might and main for the success of the paper which within a few years became a power in the land. Some unkind friends are now in the habit of referring to the period when the paper was conducted under the stewardship of Sir Pherozeshah as the golden age of its existence, forgetful of the fact that in the earlier years the "Bombay Chronicle" throve because of the distinguished patronage it had secured. There was one other circumstance to which the success of the paper was largely due—a thing to which Horniman pathetically referred in later years—the great confidence that Sir Pherozeshah reposed in this Englishman and the absolute discretion allowed to him in the matter and manner of his writings. With Sir Pherozeshah's demise, it was an open secret that this distinguished journalist found his task of editor anything but a bed of roses. I remember well the hour when the news was brought of Sir Pherozeshah's death. In all these years of intimacy with him I have never seen Horniman look so pale and dejected as I did at that moment. His eyes were suffused with a liquid glow and one could see that he felt as if he was left friendless and undowered in this city of palms. In later years whenever the name of Sir Pherozeshah was mentioned, Horniman was always stirred by a deep feeling of reverence.

Champion Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

The year 1915 marks the first epoch in the series of brilliant achievements which the "Bombay Chronicle" secured. Those who have not a short memory for the events and under-currents of political life in this city will not forget the yeoman service the "Chronicle" rendered to the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity when that mighty experiment was in the throes of its birth. The maladroit and malicious forces which were moving in the city to strangle this child of hope and promise would never have been repelled by all the combined strength of the 'pro-entente' politicians in Bombay if this consummate wielder of the pen had not been there to demolish the tin-gods of Walkeshwar. In the political history of the country the good fight that was fought in Bombay during the concluding quarter of 1915 will occupy a brilliant chapter. A small band of Muslim workers, headed by Mohamed Ali Jinnah, was struggling during those dark and dismal weeks to bring the Muslim League to Bombay. In those days of intrigue and animosity on the one hand and a depressing contemplation of thinning ranks on the other, the courage, resourcefulness and good cheer of this Englishman were a source of infinite strength and assurance on this side of India. I can well recall the days which he spent, I should say the weeks, in the office of the Entertainment Committee—a name which we owe to his genius—in helping forward the work which was in the nature of reconnoitring and laying out of plans for the success of the League.

To revert for a moment to the events preceding the holding of the joint Session of the Congress and the League in 1915, who can forget the series of trenchant articles which appeared from day to day either as editorials or as notes in the "Bombay Chronicle." The biting sarcasm, the merciless banter, the subtle humour of the notes were to many the most delightful reading of those days When in serious vein, the leading articles, laden with an invincible logic, couched in a felicitous style and hurled like Jove's thunderbolts hardly gave the bone-dry bureaucrats time to recover or for their organs to retaliate. Who has forgotten the brilliant report of the great meeting of Bhendy Bazar? Does not the word "nankhatai" conjure up before the mind's eye a concourse of Null Bazar nobility? It is said that sometimes nothing confounds an enemy so much as ridicule I am glad to be able to say to-day that one of the principal actors of this disgraceful comedy has repeatedly confided in me the fact that it was Horniman's pen which pooh-poohed their efforts into pulp This acknowledgment from an adversary speaks for itself.

Lucknow Congress

The end of 1916 took Horniman to Lucknow. At this time the staff had not the advantage of my friend Syud Hossain's inclusion. In those days I used to see Horniman working frequently single-handed and at a variety of functions. At times he used to be the Editor, the Assistant-Editor and the night sub-Editor all rolled into one. To my knowledge his only holiday was in Easter 1914, which did not last for more than four days. This state of affairs was in no way unusual. Indeed, I used to wonder when he found sufficient time to rest. People used to say that he was never to be found in the office before two. How few knew that he never left the office before four in the morning. Bombay enjoyed those clean, crisp comments of the day's news at the expense of Horniman's life-blood. It was the "Chronicle" only which appeared fully annotated with stop-press news. The regularity, steadiness and unfailing good humour of Horniman during those days used to be a marvel to his intimate friends.

"Mussolini is going to Libya to inspire his troops".
—Press report.

Courtesy: "News Chronicle".

Curtis' Letter

At the Congress of Lucknow, I think, Horniman made his first great speech. The remorseless way in which he handled the Press laws of the country secured for him a high place in the galaxy of public men in India. Before this, of course, he was known all over the country but the Bombay Congress did not seem to give that scope for his talent which is peculiarly combative. At the round table and at Committee meetings, Horniman's presence was an invaluable asset. Under the mandate given at Bombay, the Joint Reform Scheme came up for ratification at Lucknow in the Subjects Committee. It was in no small measure due to the persuasive and pacifying influence of this instinctive fighter that several catastrophes were averted. I am anxious to refer to an incident which will show at once his promptitude and pertinacity. It is well-known that the notorious Curtis' letter was obtained by some one from the Government Press at Allahabad. How, to the utter consternation of Mr. Lionel Curtis and his confreres, the letter came to be published in the "Chronicle" remains still a mystery. Still, I may be permitted to lift a small corner of the veil to prove that Horniman is not made of ordinary clay. At this time we were staying together at the Carlton Hotel. The weather was bitterly cold. Though it was early in the evening, I lay in bed, tucked up, when in walked Horniman saying "Get up Azad, look at this impudent document." Saying this, he flung some papers on my bed. Then he went on "Those old fogeys could not make up their minds to expose the conspiracy. After hearing the discussion for about twenty minutes as to who was going to print this letter, I walked away with it. One said that the Lieutenant-Governor will be dragged into it, and other said that the matter required careful consideration since the letter was surreptitiously obtained and the third fumbled and hesitated. I could not watch this spectacle much longer."

Within an hour the wires were humming with an elaborate press-message for the "Chronicle" and the next day the country woke up to perceive Mr. Lionel Curtis in his true colours. This incident is characteristic of him. The readiness to act in emergency has always been with Horniman a matter of intuitive infallibility. If one may say so, he has the pugilist's gift of catching you between two minds.

Surajmal Libel Case

The year 1918 added a fresh triumph to the list of Horniman's achievements. His confidence in his own judgment ultimately secured for the principles of honest journalism the charter which is its due. When Horniman lost the suit, I mean the Surajmal Libel Suit, there was a titter of satisfaction among his enemies, who, in their venom, had prognosticated a most awful conclusion to a great career. On that day, I suppose some of the Bombay aristocracy must have gone to their clubs and tippled generously. The air was thick with rumours. Some said that the days of the "Chronicle" were numbered; some whispered of the instant dismissal of Horniman; one eminent member of my profession, I regret to say, actually shed tears of a reptilean species. Horniman knew that in the first instance, the chances of success were not many. It is true that the failure did not come to him as a surprise, but his faith in the judiciary was somewhat shaken. For an appeal, legal opinion was not at all unfavourable, but it was solely due to his driving-

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A spectacular scene from "Peter The First", the only Soviet film seen in India.

By IVOR MONTAGU

Everybody knows about the Soviet films of the great silent days, the Eisenstein and Podovkin classics, "montage" and its influence on American features, British documentaries, etc. Not so much is known about the Soviet cinema of the talkies era.

Just at the time when the industry outside U.S.S.R. was undegoing the conversion from silent to sound (1929) was the period in U.S.S.R. of the Five Year Plan—the period of intense industrialisation to make U.S.S.R. as far as possible independent of the outside world for its necessary machinery. This applied to the film industry as much as any other. Before that time every scrap of film came from Agfa, every camera from Debrie, and so forth.

Everything "Made In Russia"

Every form of stock and apparatus is now Soviet made. From near zero feet of film previously to 183.6 million feet in the period 1931-1933, 1538.1 million in 1937-1939. For 1942 alone 1,540 million feet was to have been the estimated output

The Soviet film industry has its own sound system, colour system (two colour only), cartoon system, animated puppet system, three dimensional system (with normal camera and normal projector using only a small extra attachment, no eyepieces for the audience, and a complex wire screen weighing many tons).

The increase in the spectator network parallels the increase in technical resources. Film projection units numbered 9,000 in 1931, 29,200 (17,000 in the villages) in 1934. It is obvious that an increase on this scale, a part only of general industrial increase, was bound to mean a much later general turnover to sound than in the rest of the world.

60,000 Projectors!

The sound situation has, indeed, only been completely set right in the current Five Year Plan, the Third. Relevant figures include the elimination of all silent screens and increase of sound projection units from 9,000 in 1937 to 60,000 last year (exclusive of those in schools and other places not open to the general public). 50,000 standard and 40,000 substandard sound projectors, with 35,000 electrical generating apparatus for portable work, in the countryside alone!

Cinema accommodation (accounted on a basis of annual occupation of seats) rose from 310 million in 1928 to 950 millions in 1939 and was expected—but for the war—to attain 2,700 millions (with 45 per cent in the countryside) by the end of this year.

This colossal transformation and increase presented obvious production difficulties. The methods developed for the silent cinema did not fit those for sound. The mixed character lasting several years did not help. Further, the simultaneous change in Soviet life meant new thematic problems that the traditional methods of the Soviet cinema were inadequate to solve. The mass scene, the type as hero, rapid action—these had been suited to the period of civil strife and hard living. With the growth of prosperity, with the development of the New World emphasis of interest turned, as it was now able to devote the energy to turn, to the study of the individual, his character, his tastes. "Socialist Realism" which may be best defined as the study of the individual in inseparable relation to his environment, became the keynote of Soviet art.

The Russian film has been a by-word for daring artistic originality.

To-day it has established itself as a tremendous cultural force.

As against India's 1,500 Cinemas, Soviet Russia has 60,000 (exclusive of those in schools) and produces 1,540 million feet of raw film.

1,000 Copies Of A Single Film

With this the old, narrow conception of "montage" was inadequate to deal. It was not that the basic principle was wrong—the synthesis of a result from a conflict of impulses—but the hyperemphasis on pictorial and tempo factors proved inadequate to render the subtler profundities of human character, and attention had to be turned to the "montage" of these latter. The effective solution of these problems, the enormous popularity within the U.S.S.R. of the Soviet talkies of to-day, may be gauged from the fact that successes are now-a-days distributed in 1,000 copies, that the average copy print of features rose from 210 in 1937 to 467 in 1939.

Abroad, however, particularly in the English speaking world, the Soviet film has never recovered from the blow constituted by the late turnover to sound. Subtleties of characterisation dependent upon speech can never be adequately translated by dubbing or superimposed titles, and the English speaking world is not accustomed, as the rest of the non-Soviet world is by the American film, to films in the non-native tongue. Further of course, the leisurely style of Soviet films, made to 1-3/4 hour length for single feature showing is another barrier for English and American audiences used to double features of a snappy 65 minute length.

Russian Production Methods

Points of interest to film makers that may be briefly noted are:

SPECIALISATION OF STUDIOS: In addition to Mosfilm and Lenfilm in the two chief Russian cities, there are special studios for children's films, cartoon films, scientific films, news films (including documentary). There are producing studios in Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikstan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, etc., each making films in the language of these various republics, with sometimes Russian as well.

ENTRY INTO INDUSTRY: This is not casual. There is a film college with faculties for directors, cameramen, editors acting production, etc. The education embodies the widest cultural boundaries, Marxist philosophy, history of the theatre (for every film actor and director), history of painting (for every director and cameraman), etc. H. P. J. Marshall is the only non-Soviet citizen who has graduated through this course. Practical work on specially assigned films from normal post-graduate, as well as summer vacation work.

HOURS: Strictly limited formerly to 7, more recently to 8 per day, with studio administrators fined for permitting overtime.

Unusual close-ups are a feature of Russian films. Here is one from "The Man With The Movie Camera".

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RIVALS IN THE DESERT

The 'Auck'

By General Sir Eric De Burgh

Claude Auchinleck, popularly known as "The Auck," has for many years been regarded by the Indian Army as one destined for high command, with a very good chance of becoming Commander-in-Chief.

This he achieved at the age of 56, and now, at the age of 57, he holds one of the most important commands in the Empire.

I first became intimately associated with him when, as the two Indian Army representatives, we spent a year together at the first course of the Imperial Defence College in 1927. Amongst others attending that course, under Sir Herbert Richmond, are many now holding important positions in the fighting Services, including:—Navy: Admiral Sir John Tovey, Vice-Admiral Ralph Leatham, Vice-Admiral H. R. Moore, Rear-Admiral E. L. S. King. Army: Field Marshal Sir John Dill, General Sir Alan Brooke, Lieut-Gen. Sir Robert Haining, Lieut-Gen. Sir Clive Liddell, and "Andy" McNaughton of the Canadians. Air Force: Air Marshals Sir Philip Joubert, Sir Richard Peirse, and Sir Sholto Douglas.

Association during this year's course with members of the other Services and Dominions naturally inculcated the spirit of co-operation and the habit of "thinking big" which has stood him in good stead ever since.

Originality And Initiative

Amongst the appointments he has since held are: General Staff Officer First Grade at the Quetta Staff College, where he succeeded me in 1930, and Command of the Peshawar Brigade. It was while holding this latter appointment and officiating in command of the Peshawar district that he was called on to form the Mohmand Force in 1935, for operations against an important and turbulent tribe, north of Peshawar. During these strenuous operations he showed the highest qualities of leadership and organisation, and earned the entire confidence of the whole force.

In addition to great drive and courage, he also showed that he possessed determination and knowledge of how to use ground to the best advantage. He never allowed himself to be hampered by precedent and convention, and always showed originality and initiative in his plans. His use of night operations and the methods he employed to protect his lines of communication proved most successful. He also used light tanks to great advantage.

It was my privilege to be staying with him during the operations for the capture of the Nahakki Pass, which went off so successfully, thanks to his careful and detailed planning. He remained in command of the Mohmand Forces for the greater part of the operations until the return of the permanent district commander, when he went back to the command of his own brigade.

Chatfield Commission Member

One of the Brigade commanders working under him was Brigadier the Hon. Harold Alexander, who distinguished himself so greatly in the Dunkirk operations, and is now the G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, at home. Later, as Deputy Chief of the General Staff (where he again succeeded me), and for some of the time as officiating Chief of the General Staff under Sir Robert Cassels, he was busily employed in working out plans for the modernisation of the Army in India, which proved of real value when he became a member of the Chatfield Committee which visited India in 1938. The need for modernisation had been apparent to all, but, as usual, one of the main difficulties to be overcome was the shortage of funds. Unfortunately, the Chatfield recommendations were only accepted, and the necessary funds provided, just as the war started.

On the outbreak of war Auchinleck was at home on leave, but he returned to India, and for a brief period resumed his appointment of Commander of the Meerut district, with headquarters at Dehra Dun. However, he was soon called on to return to England and take over a corps command. Of his work in Norway, and later as G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command, I am not competent to speak, but from India we continually heard of the high reputation he was earning.

Then, to the great satisfaction of the Army in India, who had no doubt that he was the right man for the job, the news was received of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief in succession to Sir Robert Cassels. He came out by air, and 'en route' visited Indian for

(Continued on page 22)

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The 'Greased Lightning'

By Willian Bayles

He's a big, raw-boned, sandy-haired "bruiser" type, who learned to lead men in that toughest of all gangster schools—the Nazi Party.

In Germany to-day his name signifies "greased lightning."

Germany has never had a general like him, and he violates every precept of the military hierarchy. He is not of the Prussian Army caste, but the son of a Bavarian labourer. He has no "von" in front of his name. He attended no elite military academy, but advanced from the ranks. He has not even had a military career, having left the Army in 1918 to become a policeman, Nazi Party member, Hitler tough, saboteur, "Schutzstaffel" (S.S.) leader, and politician.

In every sense of the word Rommel is a Hitler general, and he owes his career entirely to the Fuehrer, who "discovered" him in Wuerttemberg in 1920, when he was a member of the local police force. He had risen from private to second lieutenant during the war, and on one occasion had distinguished himself by leading a flanking movement in the Dieussen Valley which won him the "Pour le Merite" decoration. But there was no place for him in the post-war Reichswehr. Like thousands of other ex-soldiers, he was convinced that Germany had won the war, but lost the victory through political intrigue, and the visions of restored power and world conquest conjured up by the threadbare fanatic, Adolf Hitler, fired his imagination to white heat.

Hitler's Bodyguard

He joined the struggling Nazi Party and used his job on the police force to undermine civic authority and protect Nazi brawlers. He was soon dismissed from the police and became one of the organisers of the black-uniformed S.S., while living from party funds and participating in the work carried on by the Nazis during the 1920's.

With his uncanny talent for picking leaders from the gutter, Hitler knew that in Rommel he had found a man who would go far, and he made him his inseparable companion. Rommel became Hitler's personal bodyguard and for a time he shared with the Fuehrer's hulking adjutant, Wilhelm Brueckner, the honour of sleeping in a cot stretched across the entrance to Hitler's bedroom. He was also a member of the Gestapo.

When military conscription was re-introduced and the Reichswehr again became a potent instrument, Rommel transferred from the S.S. to the Army, but he remained with the Fuehrer as one of his personal military advisers. He also retained his Party membership in violation of the strictest German Army regulation and to-day he wears his Party pin on his general's uniform. He shared his leader's enthusiasm for mechanised warfare and his conviction that tanks would decide the war for which Germany was preparing.

On the sunny September morning that shooting started in Poland, Rommel climbed into a cruiser tank and personally led the spectacular mechanised advance that terminated with the annihilation of the Pomorska Cavalry Brigade on the Tuchel Heath and destruction of Poland's main forces in the bloody battle of the Vistula Bend. His leadership in his first active command was outstanding, and Hitler proudly conferred on him the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross. In France he led his tank division crashing through the Maginot Line at Maubeuge and paved the way for the dash to the Channel ports. Hitler added a clasp to his cross, the highest decoration a German can win.

Afrika Korps

Weakness in Libya became apparent, and Hitler realised that German forces would have to defend Mussolini's possessions. He turned to his favourite, and with only a book knowledge of Africa and desert warfare, Rommel shouldered the task of organising and equipping Germany's "Afrika Korps", or "hothouse divisions", as they were nicknamed. He estimated that two armoured divisions with air support would be sufficient, provided the Italians supplied infantry. He picked his men personally, with the scientific aid of the Tropical Institute in Hamburg.

They were inoculated with such Teutonic thoroughness that Germans said the casualties among them were more numerous than the losses in Poland. Those who survived the multiple inoculations trained under stimulated tropical conditions, living in superheated houses, going for long periods without water, and manoeuvring in artificial sandstorms created on the Baltic beaches with huge fans to blow up the sand. Rommel also worked on the mechanical details of desert warfare—the refuelling and reservicing of tanks with the least possible loss of time, the best method for dropping fuel, supplies and ammunition from aircraft. He designed fishskin boots, and sunglasses for his men, and refrigeration tanks for transporting drinking water.

Vain Boast

Then, while the Italian Navy provided costly diversion for the British Mediterranean Fleet, he shipped his "Afrika Korps" across to Libya. General Wavell had already begun his attack to wipe out the Italians and he arrived at the approaches to Benghazi before Rommel was ready. But Hitler's favourite general was not worried. In supreme confidence he wired his Fuehrer, "We'll be in Suez by the end of May." He began his counter-attack and 13 days later he stood on the Egyptian frontier having driven back the British forces in one third the time it took them to advance.

It began to look as though nothing could prevent him from reach-

(Continued On Page 22)

'GHARRY, SAHIB"!

By HUMPTY- L. PUNJABI

The stars twinkled merrily but there was no one to gaze at them. Mayo Road was utterly lonely. And all those benches on the ride-way skirting the oval were empty. There were no couples pledging their troth like in the days of yore. Our black-out had dimmed the lights, brightened the stars, but it had forbidden those who might gaze at, and compare the brighter stars with the eyes they had learned to adore.

And then this peace and quiet was disturbed by the "clap, clap, clappetty clock" of a gharry horse. And the ancient building which housed the High Courts of Justice echoed and re-echoed the music of this "clap, clap,....."

Eat, Drink And.....

And 'our friend', the ghariwalla, sat philosophically on his box-seat with an unlit bidi dangling from his smiling lips and a knowing twinkle in his eye. For in the gharry he had passengers after his own heart. Without knowing it, he is an Epicurean first and last, and 'eat, drink and be merry today and to h-ll with the morrow is his principle.

And that was exactly what the American sailor was doing. 'Our friend' had picked him up outside an expensive restaurant, a little 'tight,' and at the corner of the road the sailor daringly called out to and acquired a love-bird. And now with the 'clap, clap ... of the horse as their music, and with the High Courts of Justice somberly looking on, these two had clasped each other long and lovingly. And 'our friend' shifted the bidi from one corner of his mouth to another, spoke affectionately to the horse, and whispered, to no one in particular, the Gujerati equivalent of "God Bless You."

This sailor paid him handsomely enough. But the other tommies weren't half so good. Nevertheless the ghariwalla has to hang around them in the hope of earning a little extra. The tommy being, as a rule, ignorant, 'our friend' has no scruples about fleecing him if possible. As a matter of fact he regards all such 'game' as lawful.

'V' For The Victoria!

To attract these tommies some ghariwallas have had a V painted prominently on their carriages. My enquiries reveal, however, that this has augmented their fares just a little from old and sentimental Anglo-Indian 'memsahibs', but not one pie from the tommy.

It is a little difficult to blame 'our friend' for these and such other fancy tricks, which he employs to attract a customer, if we take into consideration his life which is so wretchedly poor, and his income which is so terribly small.

In the city of Bombay there are about 2,100 gharries, and about 5,500 gharriwallas, that is to say the drivers. Most of the cabs have two horses and give employment to two drivers, leaving a little over a thousand unemployed. The two drivers and the two horses work in shifts. The shift hours, usually, are from 5 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 1 or 2 a.m. Roughly about 9 to 10 hours at a stretch.

As many as 98 p.c. of the cabs and horses are owned by capitalists who give these to the drivers on contract terms. The driver pays the owner from 5 to 6 rupees a day in return for the use of the cab and two horses. The owner pays all the taxes, except the driving license fee, which work upto about Rs. 7|- per month. He is also responsible for feeding the horses, and this costs him at an average about Rs. 20|- per horse, per month. The owner has also to pay the syce, who tends the horses, from Rs. 13|- to 15|- per month. And lastly he is responsible for the stable rent, which may be anything from Rs. 5|- to Rs. 10|- per month.

The ghariwalla, studying race books for a Saturday afternoon bet.

Sunlight or moonlight, the ghariwalla rides on the box-seat, unprotected against the elements.

B. F. Ferreira.

Pity The Poor Horse

The poor horse, almost always grievously underfed, hardly costs anything. Hay and water, and of that as much as could be gobbled, is the lot of this dumb animal. Very seldom does he get gram or fresh grass. Many magistrates have passed severe strictures against the owners on this count, and the S.P.C.A. too has done their best to improve the living conditions of this much exploited animal.

Thus the owners' outlay on the cab and the horses works upto only about Rs. 65|- to Rs. 75|-. And he receives from the drivers, at say Rs. 5|8 a day, Rs. 165|- per month. Out of this, after deducting the outlay, he has Rs. 90|- to Rs. 100|- left. And making a liberal deduction of Rs. 30 - per month as depreciation, he has a net income per cab and two horses of Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 - per month.

Some Profit!

Before this war began, the cost of a cab and two horses would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 500|-. So that the return works out at about 144 to 168 p.c. And this after making the most liberal allowances for almost every item of expenditure.

And now let us see what is the lot of 'our friend'? Ordinarily a horse can do about 8 miles an hour, making allowances for traffic stops and also the time taken by passengers to get in and out, etc. At the schedule rate of four annas a mile, 'our friend' would make two rupees an hour. And

(Continued On Page 20)

WAITING, WAITING.....The long line of Victorias waiting for their 'fares'.

SONGS OF FREEDOM

These are the first of a series of songs of freedom which we propose to reproduce in the Sunday "Chronicle".

The International

Arise! ye wretched of all regions!
Awake all bound in hunger's chain!
Now reason stirs the worker's legions,
For lo! the end draws on amain

Away with wreckage of past nations!
Enslaved crowd rise at the call!
The world shall change from its foundations:
We that are nothing shall be all.

Chorus.
The call to arms has sounded!
Close ranks the foe to face!
The Workers' International
Unites the human race.

We ask no aid from Gods or Caesars,
From haloed savior or from king;
'Tis we, 'tis we, the world's producers.
Who to our own selves help must bring
To free the spirit from the prison;
To make the thief his gains disgorge,
With mighty strokes we'll strike the iron
Just taken glowing from our forge.

★

LAND OF LIBERTY

My country, 'tis of thee
Sweet Land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills,
Like that above,

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break
The sound prolong.

—An American Freedom Song by Samuel Francis Smith.

(From "National Anthems and Other Songs of Freedom", edited by Mr. R. K. Prabhu, the "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay).

Next Week: MARSEILLAISE

Photos—D. G. Tendulkar

RAO SAHEB SOHONI'S SPEECHES

Under the apt title "Uchcha Jivitasarani" have just been published some select speeches of Rao Sahib V. S. Sohoni, who has laboured for over forty years and with rare devotion in the spheres of education, social service and religious reform. (Edited by B. B. Keskar and R. N. Naik, published by B. B. Keskar Anandi Bhuvan, Vile Parle; pages 260, price Rs. 2) As an earnest worker of the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay Mr. Sohoni delivered many addresses and contributed many articles to the "Subhoda Patrika", the weekly organ of the Samaj, on various religious and social subjects. Of these 27 articles in English and 214 speeches in Marathi were originally selected for the purpose of the present book, but owing to the enormous rise in the cost of paper only 72 Marathi speeches are published in the book, with a view to keeping its price at a fairly low figure. This has meant rigorous selection but it has been well done. The book contains a brief life-sketch of Mr. Sohoni by Mr. B. B. Keskar and an appreciative foreword by Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar.

The speeches are all highly instructive. They deal mainly with ethical and religious subjects and inclusive biographical appreciations of Ram Mohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Vasudev Babaji Navarange. Couched in simple language, the language of the heart, the speeches make a strong appeal to the reader and will not fail to be often and often recalled. They faithfully reflect the author's earnestness and are an embodiment of his ideal of plain living and high thinking, an ideal which he has worthily pursued. The young, in particular, will find the book, invaluable. Those who read the speeches or know Mr. Sohoni will wish that many more of his speeches and writings were published. It is pleasing to learn from the editors that they hope to publish, when the price of paper re-approaches the normal hold, the remaining material originally collected for this book.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

Sometimes students do not know what career to choose after they have passed the Matriculation Examination. For the guidance and advantage of such students a reference has been made, in the March number of the "Bombay University Bulletin," to the courses of studies in the University of Bombay. Besides, information has been given on certain other courses of training as well as competitive and professional examinations. The Bulletin contains news not only of the Bombay University and the schools recognised by it and the colleges affiliated to it, but also of other universities and of general and educational interest. There are chapters on appointments and vacancies in the various University bodies, changes in the statutes, ordinances and regulations of the University, the awards of grants, prizes and scholarships, additions to books in the University Library and University and inter-University bSports, etc., etc. Information also has been given pertaining to the degrees earned by the students by thesis and the open scholarships.

The annual subscription of the Bulletin is Re. 1 only, inclusive of postage.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

BAHR-UL-KAHIL KI SIYASAT. By Amin Khalidi. Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Qaraul Bagh. Delhi. Crown 800. Pp. 193 maps., Cloth bound. Rs. 1-4-0.

This is perhaps the first book of its kind in the Urdu language. It deals with the political situation as prevailing in the Pacific Ocean and although it was written as long ago as October 1940 it envisaged the possibility of a clash between Japan on the one hand and Great Britain and the United States on the other. The book is a timely publication and its study will greatly help the reader to appreciate the trend of the war that is at present raging in that Ocean. The maps given at the end will also prove helpful. Paper, printing and general get-up leave nothing to be desired.

BASAIR-UL-QURAN. By Abdus Sami Nak-hat. Can be had from the Ilmiya Book Depot, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay 6"X4 1 2" Pp 96 Annas 6.

It is a collection of 7 lectures which were delivered under the auspices of the Anjuman e-Alamgir Tahrik-e-Quran, Bombay. They deal with certain aspects of Islam and bring home to the Musalmans their true significance. Since the author is a profound scholar of Arabic, he puts things in a way that directly appeals to the heart These lectures are worthy of a careful perusal.

"B."

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Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Arthur Moore—And His War!

"THIS OUR WAR", by Arthur Moore. Statesman, Ltd. Rs. 2.

THIS OUR WAR is a reprint of a series of articles under the same title contributed to the "Statesman" after Mr. Arthur Moore's eight months' absence from India in 1941. Mr. Arthur Moore is one of the few outspoken Englishmen in Indian journalism. His recent article on Lord Beaverbrook on the eve of the recent Cabinet reshuffle makes sparkling reading. It was not only a revelation of the Canadian Press Lord as also of the change that must inevitably come even in some Englishmen in India. But Mr. Arthur Moore changed quite a while ago. He was once disowned by the Commercial community of Calcutta who met to declare that he was not representative of them. But Mr. Moore did not bother about his countrymen in Calcutta and that is why he has been able to write as he does in "This Our War."

It is obvious from this book that Mr. Moore did a lot in the eight months he spent away from here. He brought back to us vivid impressions of the Britain that is fighting in this war. His day with the R.A.F. makes great reading. Likewise so many short sketches like "Indiscriminate Bombing," "Damage in Blitzed Towns", "How Children Fare," "Dig For Victory", Mr. Moore gives a first rate collection of top-class journalism which should be read by journalists to learn how to write and by others with interest and for instruction. It is a pity the book is brought out only like a pamphlet. The writing in it certainly calls for a celaphane de-luxe production.

D.F.K.

Gentle Art Of Murder

Crime, Crime Thrillers And Writers Of Crime Thrillers

By 'Casimir Le Jeune'

"MURDER OF MY PATIENT", by Mignon Eberhart, Penguin Books, 6d.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN? The indictment was not screamed from the tops of the trees when Bayard Thatcher was found murdered lying huddled on the rug of the library in the Thatcher house.

Crime and murder particularly has become a complicated affair to-day. Even in fiction the gentle art of murder has been sustained at a level that is completely in accord with the powers and possibilities of an age priding itself on being both scientific and sophisticated.

CRIME AND SCIENCE

Not that Bayard was murdered that way. He was shot with a revolver. He was shot once and survived the attempt on his life. It was an 'accident' that took place while he was cleaning his revolver at 2 at midnight. A trained nurse was summoned from the local hospital and placed in charge of the patient. The technique of murder in this case is not unusual. It's not one of the cases that baffle diagnostic powers of both the science of medicine and the science of detection of crime not to mention the trade of the professional custodian of law and orders.

The crime fiction that can be said to have 'come into its own' like the cinema criticism, so far as literature is concerned has evolved remarkably during the last few years. Every possible ingenuity has been pressed in service of the puzzles of crimes and the agency of detection also has been transfigured. The blundering local Inspector is outwitted by the cleverer detective with contacts with Scotland Yard or its sister institutions across the Atlantic There is the private detective with a reputation already in currency or one in the making, and he (or, conceivably, she also) finally connects the threads and solves the mystery whether the criminal is hanged or despatches himself (or herself, again) out of bounds of detectives and courts of justice—an artistic exit one must say, on the whole.

SOUL OF CRIME

But Mrs. Mignon Eberhart is a practised hand at the crimes fiction of the more sophisticated type although she creates naturally the atmosphere that must surround all tales of fictitious crime and mostly murder. In fact, it is this atmosphere of mystery that is the quintessence of the art of detective stories In this story there is no professional detective and the work of detection is completed link by link by the nurse in attendance on the murdered man and the murderess herself who initiates an informal inquiry and conference at the family table with a view to clear the Thatcher family of the possible suspicion arising out of commission of the crime.

Murderers and murderesses are known in the history of crime, both recorded and unrecorded—that is to say except in the criminal courts' news columns of newspapers—who are artists in crime and who have set themselves up as detectives of their own crimes. But Adela Thatcher holds our inquiry in the sanctum of the family mainly to convince the nurse that the murder was the act of burglars not of any member of the family although there was evidence enough to land half the family in the criminal court Adela holds the court in the domain of her house and family with the best of motives and with the exercise if a skill that must be envied by the greatest artist in murder although the murder does not appear to have been planned with the preparations of a major battle. All murders with the possible exception of the more cold-blooded are the result of impulse. Murder, in that sense, is the logical culmination of the impulse worked up through an emotional process, a system of motives. And motive is the pivot of the detective science whether it's the always half-witted or seemingly confident local Inspector or the distinguished detective on the crime.

RESPECTABILITY AND MURDER.

The Thatchers are a respectable family They are so respectable that Lord Halifax could fox-hunt with the Thatchers without any qualms of his Christian conscience whatever sarcasm the American newspaper correspondents may shower on the practice of this English and neo-English rite. Adela clearly could not be imagined as capable of murder and her whole personality is built on such a scale that till the last this impression is kept up. Yet the murder she had to commit fits harmoniously into the personality of the custodian of family reputation. 'What will people say'? she asks It's quite sincere-this solicitude.

Yet she actually shoots a member of her family. A member of the family no doubt who is the black-sheep of the family. One, too, if the testimony of the other members of the family (some of whom seem reliable enough in their objective judgment) is to be accepted who deserved no pity or consideration. He was a thoroughly bad 'un. But scapegraces of this type are not shot with a revolver. Otherwise there should a proportionate ratio between the number of black-sheep of the family and the number of murders. Which of course as a matter of fact is not the case even if it should have been

So the murder of Bayard Thatcher who reveals himself in the brief glance that is permitted of his career as a patient in charge of the nurse who fills in the role of the detective in the story is apparently without a definite plan or motive Yet the emotional pattern is perfect The strength that Adela imbibes is the strength of her character as the custodian of the family's good name What will people say? She asks again and again. It's quite sincere Yet she should have asked that question when she raised the revolver against the heart of Bayard who had already once been shot at by another member of the family unsuccessfully

PSYCHOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The murder reveals in fact the human strength of Adela's personality and the clarity of motive. The fact that a woman of the position of one who rules the family with the authority and respect of the head of the family is worked up into the state of murdering a member of the family in cold-blood (if blood can be said to remain in a state of frigidity under any circumstances clearly shows that the emotional background is well-composed. It is an interesting murder. The mystery of the murder keeps on thickening apart from the clues that are available or are traced by the nurse on duty

There is something fine and touching about Adela risking practically her neck in shielding the memory of her dead brother against calumny even when that brother a drug addict, had once tried to murder Bayard.

Mrs Eberhart's story is extremely well written. Although crime may be its central theme it averages a high standard in writing which cannot be said of the large proportion of crime fiction.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"REMEDIES FOR COMING CALAMITY"

This is the caption of a Gujerati booklet of 64 pages just edited and published by Mr. Lavanprasad Shah. As will be easily imagined the coming calamity refers to the possible aerial invasion of the Bombay Presidency in particular and India in general. Mr. Shah in the foreward points out that "the A.R.P authorities have published some literature on the subject of aerial raids and the treatment of the victims, but the suggestions given therein are very lengthy, and written without due regard to all circumstances and economic condition of the masses, and also as the masses did not know English, the utility of the publications was not likely to be great" The author indulges in a bit of plain-speaking when he says that "the A.R.P officials appointed by the Government 'also' do not understand the meanings of details given in authorised publications, so it cannot be said with certainty how they at the crucial moment, will be able to explain them to the people at large, and give them due protection" He, therefore, rightly advises the readers "to stand on their own legs" He hopes to issue booklets in Marathi and Hindi also.

The booklet gives almost everything that is worth knowing on the subject of air raids, the personnel of the A. R. P administration, the way to tackle different kinds of bombs and gases, the use of gas-masks, etc.

Touching on the subject of shelters for Bombay, Mr. Shah points out that it is the duty of the Government and the Municipality to erect shelters, as the general public are unable to do anything in the matter He points out that there are about 31 maidans and 13 gardens and parks belonging to the Bombay Municipality where shelters, big or small, could easily be erected. He hopes the Government and the Municipality will do their duty in this respect; and advises the people that the only safest way, in the circumstances, for the people in Bombay city is to migrate to the suburbs, such as Borivli Andheri etc., where huts could be erected on the barren land, also the caves at Jogeshwari and Kennedi could well be utilised. Construction of slit trenches is also advocated

The hints worth knowing and remembering are also given in easy language. The 'medical list' given at the end of the booklet will be very useful to families to store the necessary requirements in advance.

Mr. Shah in chapter 3 points out that wardens should be appointed from amongst these who command public confidence. They should be "responsible and reliable members of the public".

He advises the Congress authorities to co-operate with the A.R.P. authorities after getting the necessary modifications made in the rules of the A.R. P. administration; as the Congress, however, efficiently the arrangements are made, will not be able to give much benefit to the people, as the A.R.P. authorities are backed up by the Government who have got ample resources which the Congress lacks.

At the same time Mr Shah points out that without the co-operation of the Congress the A R.P. authorities will not be able to get a sufficient number of staff, so he stresses the need of co-operation between these two institutions, the A R.P. and Congress.

The timely publication of such a booklet at the moderate price of annas three, from 36 Bhangwadi, Bombay, 2, will be greatly welcomed at this juncture

A. K.

A SHORT SHORT STORY COMPLETE ON THIS PAGE

A Doll FOR LUCK

It was a symbol of love and a broken heart, too, in this poignant and tragic romance

By GENE GILBERT

ILLUSTRATION BY JOSEPH KNEISEL.

PALMER soared through the sky with a light heart. He was leaving a hard life behind, years of hand-to-mouth existence, years of depending on occasional charter trips and the students able to pay the high rates on his big machine. The future opened before him: He would get a new ship, one of those long-range, all metal jobs, go in for long-distance competitive races. And he would have a swell-looking girl with a pile of dough to pay the bills.

He glanced at the instrument board, saw that everything was all right. The cabin ship roared steadily over Connecticut at four thousand feet. There were scattered clouds beneath him, but not enough to hide the ground. His luck was breaking right for the first time, just right. Reaching up, he patted the mascot swinging from the roof on a length of ribbon.

It was a small doll, black of face, with two pearl buttons set in the satin for eyes, a piece of red silk stitched across the lower half of the face for a mouth. It was garbed in a loud plaid dress, green and red.

That rag-stuffed little figure had been hanging in this ship for over two years. Palmer had come to believe it was lucky. The girl who had loaned him the down payment on the machine had put it there. He had met her one summer when he had been barnstorming with a small, old ship, and they had knocked around together for three months. She had been pretty sure of herself, Palmer recalled, loaned him money, talked about how "we" were going to make a fortune with the larger ship.

He recalled the night when they had won the doll at a small carnival, in one of the ring-toss games. He had made up his mind already to pull out sometime soon. And it had annoyed him somewhat to see her having such a gay time. But he could not tell her, there was no need to say good-bye tearfully and have her bawl and carry on in front of him.

On their way home, she had insisted that they go to the field where his ship was staked down in the open, and sit in the cabin for a few minutes. She had been big, and light blonde and sentimental. Just before they had left the cabin, she had pinned the thing to the upholstery on the ceiling: "That's our luck, Eric," she had said. "As long as she's there, we'll always be safe."

Palmer had smiled, kissed her and taken her home. At dawn of the same morning, he had taken off and come East. He had never returned. Once in a while, a letter from her had caught up with him, but he had not answered. What was the use? He had intended to send her back the loan when he could. He was grateful for the help, and everything. But how could he explain without hurting her, that they were just not suited to each other? Not for more than a few months, anyway.

When the letters had stopped coming, he had thought that she had understood. Then some fellow, who had known them both, had handed him a clipping, without a word. She had been killed in a crossing accident. It seemed that her car had stalled on the tracks, and that she had made no effort to get out. The fellow evidently thought she had done it on purpose. Palmer knew better. That girl had had character, she would not have done away with herself over a few hundred bucks and a broken engagement.

He had been tempted to take that doll down. Then he had reasoned that it would be, in a way, an admission of remorse. And he had nothing to blame himself for. If a guy married every girl he courted, in his business especially...And he had been right: The doll had brought him luck at last: Eleanore. She had looks and background and money. Furthermore, she had the kind of a spirit he liked, which he needed close to him. To her, a ship wasn't something to work for a small house, for an ordinary living. She enjoyed what he enjoyed, fame, her name in the papers. She loved him, all right, but she would always understand that he must take long chances.

Ahead, he saw the small field where she was waiting. They would drive to her home, be married, and fly away. He tipped his left wing, banked lazily over a field. A bright spot of color detached itself from a long, sleek, dark car, Eleanore waving her scarf. That was service—already: His girl waiting for him with a sixteen-cylinder bus, complete with chauffeur.

His spirits surged higher. This was a private airport, no inspector would be around, so he was safe in giving her a show. He slammed the motor full on, nosed down then hauled the ship up and over in a tight loop. He leveled off and eased her around, a few wing-overs—and level flight again.

Something caught his eye, the doll, swinging from the roof, grinning redly. He smiled and slapped it like a punching-bag a few times, glanced at his altimeter. He still had fifteen hundred feet. One last stunt and then he could land. He circled the field once more, swung around and when he was almost over the car, shoved the throttle full on and dove in a screaming fall. The moving doll again attracted his glance.

Eleanore had tightened her lips when he had told her it was a souvenir from a dame, before he got serious with her. It might be tactful to ditch it now—scarcely the memento for a perfect honeymoon! A small sacrifice to love. He reached out, jerked it loose and tossed it out through the open side window and pulled the wheel back to neutral.

Eleanore was standing still by the side of the car, he noticed and he decided to level off. No need to frighten her. He hauled back further on the wheel. It yielded an inch—and stuck. He pulled again, harder, and the wheel stuck—the wheel stuck—

He must get her nose up, level off—he was doing better than two hundred and the ground was close.

Too close . . .

• • •

Caught between the horizontal stabilizer and the counterweight for the elevators, the small black doll in the loud green and red plaid dress seemed to widen the grin of her scarlet satin mouth.

● He jerked the doll loose and tossed it out through the open side window.

Her Presence Was Lucky, Her Absence...?

Last Time He Was In India He Issued It,

Will Sir Stafford Cripps Now Repeat His

INVITATION TO FREEDOM?

1939: "The First Step Is Freedom"

1942: " ? ? ? ?

When in the year 1931, the constituents of East Bristol decided that they would be represented in Parliament by a brilliant young lawyer of Midd'e Temple, they little thought, that they were laying the foundations of a political career, which, tracing a violent and zigzag path, shows every sign of ending as the Prime Minister of England.

The politicians and people of that little island, who are lovers of freedom at home and yet owned the largest Empire the world has known, certainly realised very soon that this young man, who although he was a rich knight and the son of a baronet, had fought and won on a labour ticket, held extremely revolutionary views. He did not exclude even the most venerable and firmly established institutions, not even the Bank of England and the Buckingham Palace from the scope of his revolutionary planning. But little did they dream that he would one day so soon, be the daring instrument of changing the very character of the Empire.

For Sir Stafford Cripps (that same young man) is today the bearer of certain proposals, which, accepted or rejected, are bound to change the character of the world. Whether these secret proposals are but a parcel of rejected goods or are destined to satisfy every reasonable wish and aspiration of Indian nationalism, Sir Stafford no doubt deserves to be congratulated. A study of his life and opinions may perhaps, afford a key to judge which of these alternatives are more probable.

Aristocrat ...

The younger son of Lord Parmoor who was the leader of the House of Lords in the years 1929-31, Cripps was born on April 24, 1889. Born of a stock which represents the backbone of the English gentry young Cripps had the cream of English education. Like his father before him he went to Winchester and then to the University College, London. At the early age of 22 he married Isabel, the second daughter of the late Commander Harold Swithinbank. Two years later he was called to the bar and began what turned out to be a very lucrative practice.

He had his full share of normal life, served with the Red Cross in France in 1914 and as the superintendent of a war factory next year. After the war he reverted to the bar, was made King's Counsel in 1927 and knighted in 1930. Learned in law, he edited a compilation on Compensation and was known, if at all, as an earnest seconder of the efforts of a certain Bishop Soederbloom to reunite the Churches.

... Turned Socialist!

He might in fact have gone on to respectable and prosperous old age in the bosom of his family of a wife, a son and three daughters, had he not been caught in the wave of intellectual socialism which swept over England and marked the rise of the Labour party to power. He rode over that wave into Parliament and when the Labour party took office he became the Solicitor-General. But the Labour party was wrecked by the economic slump and Ramsay MacDonald and gave place to the National Government.

As the thirties rolled by the attention of the British public and politicians was more and more diverted from "Home" affairs to the fascinating, if terrible, drama which was being enacted on the banks of the Rhine. The British ruling classes were, however, greatly attracted and vainly dreamt that the rise of Hitler meant peace and prosperity. MacDonald had proclaimed Peace, Mr Baldwin promised it, and Mr Chamberlain would bring it. Appeasement came to be the slogan of politicians and the umbrella its symbol.

Cripps, however, had no illusions about the character of the rising Nazi menace. He ardently attempted to promote a United Front against Hitler and against the National Government in England but his efforts were no more productive than those of Mr. Lloyd George to acquire followers who were not also relatives. The Labour party, or what remained of it thought only in terms of the next elections and would have nothing to do with a United Front. So Cripps went on and off the Labour party executive, and at last was subjected to disciplinary action.

One-Man United Front

"At a Labour party conference he attempted to justify his policy of inviting the collaboration of Liberals, Communists, Pacifists, Federal-unionists, all progressive forces of whatever character, to defeat the Government, and the methods he had adopted to attract support for it, but his speech was unsympathetically received. Much of it dealt with attacks which had been made on him for being wealthy—a condition he admitted to, but held justifiable in the circumstances. To gain readmission to the Labour party a promise never again to engage in subversive activities and an expression of regret for past misdemeanours, were required of him, and the latter he resolutely refused to furnish. Thus was he left isolated, a one-man United Front, in himself a compendium of progressive views, Stafford Egalite, with a weekly publication the "Tribune", in which to publish his views and his photograph and a lucrative practice at the Bar to provide funds for the same." (Malcolm Muggeridge—The Thirties in Great Britain)

Cripps Comes To India

But that fateful third of September 1939, hushed all controversies and changed all party alignments. Thanks to Hitler the lion does not scorn to lie with the lamb and radicals and die-hards, appeasers and war-mongers, the godly and the godless-men as far apart and different as Churchill and Cripps, Eden and Hoare, Halifax and Stalin are all in the same camp, each doing his bit for the destruction of Hitler and Hitlerism.

The war was not even three months old when Sir Stafford Cripps, with a vision which we now realise to be uncanny, decided suddenly to come to India. As far as this country was concerned, Cripps was known to be an anti-Imperialist radical, and one of the few who pestered his Majesty's Ministers in the Commons with inconvenient questions about India. His books, 'Why this Socialism'? 'The Struggle for Peace' and 'Democracy up-to date,' were read by lovers of Leftist literature.

Therefore, when a cable was received from the London correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" on November 25, 1939, announcing that Cripps was leaving for India and China, there was no doubt that it was both important and welcome news. When the cable further announced that he was coming here to study the Congress demand for a declaration of Britain's war aims and that he would be guest of Pandit Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi, one felt sure that he would have a warm and enthusiastic reception, although nobody had any illusions about his power and position in British politics.

And when in due course Cripps arrived in Karachi on December 7 1939 and asserted that an understanding between Britain and India was bound to come and that India, Russia and China had a great future, one felt inclined to smile and regard it as no more than a meaningless pleasantry. For the statement did not fit in with the national and international conditions of the moment.

That Same Day ...

At that time the war was still described as 'This phoney war' by American correspondents in Europe. Chamberlain was still Prime Minister of England and Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India. On the day that Cripps left for India (November 30) Soviet planes bombarded Helsinki, the Red forces occupied Rybachi, great loss of lives were reported and the most ardent friends of Soviet Russia loudly denounced this act of aggression and were stigmatising it as a monstrosity. On the same day Mr. C. Rajagopalachari addressing a meeting at Azad Maidan declared in his own peculiar style:—"If England wishes to win the war, she should demonstrate by her own act that India can become free without striking a blow for it. If Britain does that, I make bold to say that Hitler will have lost half of this war and Stalin will have lost his next war."

On the day that Sir Stafford landed in Karachi, there were reports that the Soviet had used poison gas. Russia was rapidly becoming the "pariah" of all nations. The day before Mr. M. A. Jinnah had dropped a bombshell by calling for the observance of the 'Deliverance Day' as the day of "deliverance and thanksgiving as a mark of relief that the Congress Governments have at last ceased to function" and a violent controversy had almost immediately broken out.

Japan was full friendly, very friendly with Britain, China was nowhere in the picture. The Burma Road was still closed and Chinese children were

(Continued on page 15)

MAN OF THE HOUR

Sir Stafford Cripps, the Socialist and anti-Imperialist, who is on a historic mission to India.

By G. N. ACHARYA

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Available for immediate Sublet Business premises ground floor comprising floor area 4666 sq. ft. and Mezzanine area 1347 sq. ft. in Lakshmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay. An up to date fire proof strong room is provided in the premises. Apply: The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co. Ltd. C|o The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., at the address stated above. (7683)

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For Sale or hire with immediate possession property at Panvel centrally situated distt. Kolaba with electric lights, water and sanitary arrangements suitable for a large family. For details and terms apply Messrs. Solomon & Co., Solicitors, Spinners Building, Tamarind Street, Fort, Bombay. (15924)

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Medicinal Crude Drugs Pharmaceutical works and exporters of medicinal crude drugs should correspond for their supplies with: Dharm Vir Kohli, Arjan Nagar, Rawal Pindi. (15928)

Public Notices

THE WORKERS OF GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LIMITED

The workers of General Motors India Ltd., are herewith informed that the factory will be open in all departments on Monday, March 23rd. All men at present on strike who report for work on that day will be retained in our employ.

WANTED

CLERKS AND STOREMEN FOR THE ARMY.

Starting pay Rs. 60|- p. m. plus free food, clothing and accommodation, where admissible. Liberal expatriation allowance for overseas service. Chances of promotion excellent for efficient men.

QUALIFICATIONS:—
- Age 17 1|2 to 41 years.
- Physically fit.
- Matriculates or men upto Matriculation standard.
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APPLY NEAREST:
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Fitters, Electricians, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Draughtsmen, Engine Drivers, Painters, Pattern Makers, Instrument Mechanics, Surveyors, Textile Refitters, Tin and Coppersmiths, Welders, Vulcanists.

TERMS:—
Attractive pay, liberal rations, clothing, accommodation, leave etc., etc. Higher starting pay to better qualified men.

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Men with NO previous experience or qualifications will be given FREE training under expert supervision. Pay admissible during training period.

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11th WEEK
A SWEET DOSE OF MAGICAL MUSICAL MIXTURE!
DOCTOR
Starring: PUNKAJ, BHARATI, JYOTIPRAKASH, etc.
AT NEW WEST-END
Time: 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Sat., Sun., at 1 P.M.

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (SUPPLY)

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CHIEF CONTROLLER of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi invites tenders for the supply of:— Balances Spring 200 lbs. 18,071 Nos.
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Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 10|- per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only to the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), New Delhi, quoting tender number and remitters' full address on the coupon in the case of money orders.

Tenders will be received upto 4 P. M. on 6-4-42.

Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors maintained by the Chief Administrative Officer, Purchase Branch, Department of Supply, must state in their applications for tender the name of their bankers.

N.B.—Tenders are also available for sale in the offices of the Controllers of Supplies at Bombay, Cawnpore, Karachi, Lahore and Madras and the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Calcutta and may be obtained by the tenderers from these offices on payment of the requisite tender fee direct to the Officers concerned.

New Delhi, dated 14 March, 1942 (7725)

QUENCHING THIRST OF THOUSANDS

MURLI MOVIETONES FAMILY PICTURE

PYAS

Starring:
SNEHPRABHA & ISHWARLAL

6th WEEK OF SUCCESS AT
IMPERIAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p. m.
Mat. 1-30 on Sat., Sun. & Holidays

Sensational Allegations By Labour Chief

Well-Financed Campaign Going On In Oklahoma, He Says

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.

The charge of an organised attempt to "confuse and mislead the American people in the midst of the war effort" was made by Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour at a hearing of the Senate Sub-Committee investigating war production.

Mr. Green said that the attempt was a costly, well financed, deliberately planned campaign in the State of Oklahoma. Men and newspapers, he declared, has been organised to "put a torch to operations of war industries and spread a praire fire, which threatens to envelop productive operations and war industries".

This is being fed, he added, by the "constantly plumped fuel of prejudice, ignorance and misinformation".

Mr. Green said that it was reported that tens of thousands of messages sent to Washington from Oklahoma were the result of this organised campaign.—Reuter.

Para Troops Being Trained In Middle East

CAIRO, March 21.

Para troops have been in training in the Middle East for a long time where regular units of these troops now exist.

This information, which can now be revealed, describes their training to be the most thorough and somewhat on the lines of the commandos.

In addition to usual parachute jumping and jumping from trucks travelling at a high speed, which is similar to parachute landing on high wind, they are also taught to use all modern weapons and to do demolition work.—Reuter.

Dacoity And Murder At Hansol

HANSOL CAMP, Mar. 21.

An armed dacoity resulting in the death of one Patidar occurred here last night A gang of dacoits raided a house and looted property. They also beat to death with lathis one patidar and injured three others and escaped. The police are investigating.

WHIRLWIND PLANE RELEASED FROM SECRET LIST

LONDON, March 21.

The Whirlwind plane, now released from the secret list, was demonstrated to press representatives on Friday.

The two-engined single-seater fighter, equipped with four cannons and a high tail, especially the Spitfire in speed and its special feature is the adaptability for using its higher power.

Whirlwind have been engaged in operational flying over the Channel for some time and have bagged a number of enemy planes since last June.—Reuter.

3rd Crowded Week

A ROYAL TEAR TRANSFORMED TO MARBLE!

MOHAN PICTURES'

Taj Mahal

Starring:
KUMAR, SAROJINI, INDURANI, MUBARAK

Daily: 3-30, 6-15, & 9 p.m.
Sat. & Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.

MINERVA TALKIES

Chiang's Armies In Burma

Allies Hit Back In The Pacific

Offensive Against Japanese Shipping: Two Cruisers Damaged

PORT MORESBY, March 21.

The Allies are daily increasing their offensive against Japanese shipping, aircraft and aerodromes on the 1600-mile front from Koepang in Dutch Timor to the Solomon Islands to the North-East of Australia.

The main blows are being delivered against the invasion fleet without which Japan's southward drive must collapse.

They Don't Believe In "Strategic Withdrawal"

The spirit of the defending Australian outposts in New Guinea is rising as further evidence comes in of the unmistakable effects of Allied bombing. The authorities and people of Port Moresby are determined on aggressive tactics since they disbelieve that "strategic withdrawals" are the best way of guarding Australia's front door. Contact between Australian troops and Japanese in the Markham valley, 200 miles northwest of Port Moresby is expected at any moment.

Japanese Cruisers Damaged

SYDNEY:—Two Japanese cruisers were seriously damaged one of which was probably sunk in the R.A.F. raid on Rabaul, according to a second communique issued by the Prime Minister Mr. Curtin.

The communique adds: "Enemy reconnaissances over the New Guinea and Papua areas were continual. Early this morning a Japanese heavy bomber over Port Moresby was driven off by anti-aircraft fire.'—Reuter.

ALLIES' SURPRISE RAID IN PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.

The War Department 'communique' says:—

PHILIPPINE THEATRE:—In a sudden surprise raid General Wainwrights' American and Filippinis troops on the island of Mindanao inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy at Zamboanga (the south-west tip of Mindanao). Our losses were negligible. Our defences in Manila Bay were subjected to extremely heavy shelling from enemy artillery located on the south shore of Manila Bay. Intensive fire from 240 millimetre guns was concentrated on our fortifications but very little damage of military consequence was inflicted. Our guns eqectively returned the fire. There was no fighting in Bataan."—Reuter.

JAP ATTACK ON RUSSIA LIKELY

LONDON, March 19.

Chinese officials in Chungking regard a Japanese attack on Russia as "very probable", cables the "Daily Telegraph's" Chungking correspondent.

It is reported that the Japanese garrison in the area south of Sakhalin, the long narrow island off the east coast of Asia, has moved up to the Russian frontier and two Japanese divisions have been transferred to Manchuria from Korea.

Madras Governor For Delhi

MADRAS, March 21.

It is reliably understood that His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, will be proceeding to Delhi sometime next week for consultation with His Excellency the Viceroy in connection with Sir Stafford Cripps visit.—A. P.

Chinese Fight Japs In Burma

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE WITH BRITISH: THAIS IN JAPANESE ARMY!

LONDON, March 21.

The British troops are apparently still mopping up the Japanese detachment in the Letpadan area of Burma, it was stated in authoritative circles in London today. **The successful charge made by Chinese Cavalry on the Toungoo road shows that British and Chinese forces are now fighting side by side on the Sittang front.**

The latest Burma 'communique' says: At dawn on 19th March a party of the Gloucesters raided Letpadan. There were about 600 Japanese in the town and they were well beaten and dispersed to villages, which were later searched by tanks and infantry. **Japanese casualties were 70 killed. Our casualties were very slight.**

A river patrol made contact on the 18th March with a party of 'traitor' Burmese and Japanese armed with light machine-guns and mortars. The enemy casualties were at least 30 killed, while our casualties were negligible.

SEETONG FRONT: On 17th March our forces withdrew north of Pye. On March 19, the Japanese troops made contact with the Chinese south of Pyu as reported yesterday.

R. A. F. COMMUNIQUE

The latest R. A F. communique from Burma states: On 17th March Hmawbi was bombed by our aircraft and some large fires were started. The landing ground north of Basse.n was found deserted except for one aircraft which was bombed and damaged. The enemy twice raided a landing ground near one of our towns in Central Burma. There was no damage to R. A. F. personnel or property. On 19th March our aircraft carried out sweeps over enemy territory—A. P.

Chinese Force In Burma

(From The Associated Press Special Correspondent)

MANDALAY, March 20.

The Chinese expeditonary force in Burma has had its first clash with the Japanese. The action took place south of Pyu some forty miles south of Toungoo on the road to Mandalay. Openly itching to get at the Japanese ever since their arrival in Burma, the Chinese have drawn first blood, their cavalry, working with our forces, smashing into a mixed Japanese force of four hundred infantry and cavalry with three armoured cars. All the later were destroyed and the Japanese suffered some hundred casualties.

The Japanese who were last reported at Kanyutkwin, some eighty miles north of Pegu on the Mandalay Road evidently moving on to Toungoo, have succeeded in advancing a few miles up the road, Pyu being ten miles to the north of Knayutkwin and thirty miles south of Toungoo. As the Japanese attempt to thrust further north towards Toungoo, the Chinese troops which Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek has sent to assist in the defence of Burma are likely to play an increasingly important part in the future operations.

It is believed that the Japanese have assembled formidable concentrations of troops in northwest Siam with the road and rail centre of Chienemai as their principle base, while they have built strategic roads right to the Burma border.

THAIS UNDER JAPANESE COMMAND!

It may well be that the Japanese in their drive towards Toungoo from the south plan a simultaneous thrust on that centre from Siam based on Menongsohn just inside the Siam border almost due east of Toungoo.

In this connection it is significant that they have already had a minor engagement with a party of Japanese officered Thais in the Ywathit area some thirty miles east of Mehong ohn in Burmese territory and seventy miles east of Toungoo.

ON WAY TO INDIA

Cripps Reaches Cairo

CAIRO, March 21.

Sir Stafford Cripps arrived in Cairo by air on Thursday afternoon and this morning began a series of conferences with the British authorities at the Embassy.

It is officially announced that General Ney, Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has arrived in Cairo, where he has taken part in the consultations which Sir Stafford Cripps is having with General Auchinleck, Admiral Cunningham and Air Marshal Tedder as also Sir Miles Lampson and Mr. Monckton, acting Minister of State.

It is expected that Sir Stafford Cripps will stay for a few days in Cairo.—Reuter.

CRIPPS' STATUS IN INDIA

Next To Members Of Viceroy's Council

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The question of status which Sir Stafford Cripps should have during his stay in India under warrant of Precedence has been decided by the Viceroy according to reports in lobby circles to-day.

It is stated Sir Stafford will rank next to members of Viceroy's Executive Council.

The decision has caused surprise in local circles.

STATES PEOPLE CANNOT BE IGNORED

Sir Stafford Must Enlist Their Support

BANGALORE, 20.

In a statement to the press the Mysore State Congress President says that the people of Indian States cannot be ignored in any framing of a constitution for the whole of India. "The only bedrock of security for the Princes is the love and confidence of the people," he adds.

The statement admits that the problem is peculiar, delicate and difficult but points out this must be faced and solved forthwith.

The statement concludes: "Sir Stafford Cripps knows the States' people well enough and must be able to enlist their support in any recommendation he may eventually make."—A. P.

JODHPUR, March 21.

Referring to Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India, Mr. Jainarain Vyas, leader of the Marwar Lok Parishad, observed that the talks Sir Stafford would have with representatives of the Princes could not solve the problem of Indian States. He said that Sir Stafford would be well advised to consult representatives of the 10,00,00,000 people of the States also.—United Press.

SIKANDAR TO QUIT LEAGUE?

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

Friends of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan here state that he has decided to resign from the Working Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan was in Delhi to-day to attend a Wheat Conference and left for Lahore to-night.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS TO BOYCOTT CRIPPS?

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

The Muslim League circles here seem to be somewhat perturbed over Sir Stafford Cripps' invitation to Muslim leaders like K. B Allahbakhsh and Mr Fazlul Huq, for discussions in Delhi.

It is argued that these invitations run counter to the Muslim League's claim as sole representative of Muslims. It is apprehended that this procedure will not be liked by Mr Jinnah and speculation is ripe whether on this vital issue the Muslim League will threaten to boycott the Cripps' mission. The correspondence that has passed between the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and the Private Secretary to Mr. Jinnah seems to contain a clear hint about the coming storm.

It is felt here that interesting developments can be expected. It will be recalled that at the time of the second Round Table Conference the Muslim League had succeeded in shutting out Dr. Ansari.

Hindu Sabha Nominees

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

It is understood that Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherji and Dr. B. S. Moonje will be the two other nominees of the Hindu Mahasabha who will accompany Mr. V. D Savarkar, President of the Mahasabha, in the discussion with Sir Stafford Cripps.—United Press.

Punjab And Orissa Premiers Invited

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

It is understood that in addition to the Premiers of Bengal and Sind, those of the Punjab and Orissa have also been invited to see Sir Stafford Cripps—A. P.

Sir C. P. On Way To Delhi

TRIVANDRUM, March 21

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore left by car this morning for Alwaye where he will board the train for Bombay reaching there on 23rd Leaving Bombay the same evening for Delhi he will reach Delhi the following evening where he is expected to meet Sir Stafford Cripps—A. P.

Red Army At Gates Of Kharkov

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES IN TANK BATTLE: NEW SUCCESS IN CENTRAL FRONT

MOSCOW, March 21.

A large tank battle on one sector of the South-Western Front resulted in heavy German losses, says the Moscow radio to-day. Soviet tanks successfully wrecked German firing points.

The losses inflicted on the Germans by Russian snipers are increasing, the radio adds.

BATTLE FOR KHARKOV

STOCKHOLM, March 21.

Reuter's Correspondent writes:—Hitler has called on Marshal von Brauchitsch whom he dismissed from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the German Army last year to make a last minute attempt to save the city of Kharkov from falling into Russian hands. He has sent him to the Kharkov Front to advise General von Bock whose troops are now fighting desperately, to stave off one of the fiercest Russian offensives of the war.

HEAVY BATTERING

Marshal Timoshenko is battering heavily at the city's outer defence's ring consisting of a net work of fortified villages. Hitler's move indicates the importance the Germans attach to Kharkov as a base for the Spring offensive against the Caucausian oil fields.

SIX NAZI DIVISIONS

The Germans, it is reported hold Kharkov with six divisions which have already been engaged in bitter fighting in the past few weeks as Soviet forces steadily hammered their way into the city's defence zone in the face of stubborn resistance. The German garrison depends on the supply line running through Poltava 80 miles west of Kharkov which itself is now threatened by Russian troops who have reached the neighbourhood of Poltava by a wide encircling movement.

NEW SOVIET SUCCESS

On the Central Front reports from Moscow state that General Zhukov's troops gained a new success with the capture of the village of "S" which is probably Sjendolova 15 miles south of Rzhev.

The Germans in their reports of the fighting are still laying emphasis on the unusual severity of the Russian Winter this year. Authoritative circles in Berlin say that only two previous winters are comparable—those of 1759-60 and 1812-13 when Napoleon was defeated.

No Material Change

MOSCOW:—A Soviet 'communique' reports that there was no material change during the night. —Reuter.

GERMANS FAIL TO BREAK THROUGH

Reds Defeat Counter-attack By Untrained Battalions

MOSCOW, March 21.

All German efforts to relieve the position of the surrounded garrisons end in failure and cost them enormous losses, says a Tass message from the Kalinin front.

Of late, the Germans have repeatedly resorted to counter-attacks in order to break through to their troops surrounded in the area of one important sector.

In an adjacent sector of the front Fascists also made desperate efforts to pierce the ring of our troops alone, a highway leading to town we have surrounded.

Having lost 400 men in the fighting, they were compelled to retreat. The Germans already use artillerymen and sappers as well as reserves for their infantry.

War prisoners of the 183 Sapper's battalion stated at interrogation, "In our third company five to ten men only remained out of 180. The rest were killed."

War prisoners testify that in counter-attacks another sapper's battalion lost 240 men in casualties. After that the battalion received small reinforcements out of bridge builders detachments and men released from hospital.

The 18th Artillery Regiment which was strongly battered within a short space of time was resting at Tallinn. It was hastily armed with rifles and submachine-guns and in mid-February the German Command rushed it to the front.

Things have come to such a pass that "Land Aviation Regiment" appeared on the front. It consists of ground crew and technical personnel hastily collected from aerodromes. War prisoners testify that these soldiers never received any training.

Enemy Suffers Heavy Loss

MOSCOW:—The Soviet midnight "communique" states, "During March 20 our troops on several sectors of the front waged offensive operations against the German and Fascist troops and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy.

On March 19, 37 German planes were destroyed. We lost 14 planes. On March 20 six German planes were brought down near Moscow".—Reuter.

Flare Up On Central Front

MOSCOW, March 21.

Following is the text of the Soviet midday 'Communique': "On the night of March 20 no material changes took place at the front."

Violent fighting has flared up on the Central Front, according to a supplement to the Soviet 'communique'. Soviet artillery units operating in one sector of this front captured a stubbornly defended German strong point, inflicting heavy casualties on the Nazis. Fierce German counter-attacks in another sector of this front were repulsed.

On the Kalinin front three villages were liberated from the Germans who lost 650 killed.

Guerillas in the Leningrad region are harassing the Germans with undiminished vigour. The supplement reports among the 900 Germans killed in this region by Guerillas there were three colonels. The large quantity of war material destroyed includes 22 tanks and 106 lorries and automobiles.—Reuter

NO SOVIET CLAIM ON IRAN TERRITORY

MOSCOW, Mar. 21.

"Neither the U. S. S. R. nor Great Britain ever presented any territorial claims to Persia and no divergencies exist between Persia and her allies, according to the Tass Agency quoting Persian newspaper "Etclat."—Reuter.

JAP.-SOVIET FISHING PROTOCOL SIGNED.

LONDON, March 21.

A protocol extending the existing fishing convention between the U.S.S.R. and Japan was signed to-day in Kuibyshev, according to the Moscow radio.—Reuter.

FULL STORY OF MACARTHUR'S ESCAPE FROM BATAAN

Speed Boats That Dashed Beneath Noses Of Japanese And Evaded Enemy Destroyer

MELBOURNE, March 21.

General MacArthur's party numbering 21 escaped from the Philippines in four speed boats which roared out from points in Bataan Peninsula under the noses of the Japanese. After two days' journey they reached an unnamed island rendezvous where they were picked up by two flying fortresses which took them to Darwin.

FORDE GREETS MACARTHUR

After greeting General MacArthur on his arrival from Alice Springs the Army Minister, Mr. Forde, said that he was confident that the people of America and Australia would not let General MacArthur down. His brilliant record would hearten the Australians and the Allies. His arrival marked an era of still greater determination and acceleration of war effort here. Later General MacArthur, Mr. Forde, Mr. Drakeford and Mr. Makin conferred.

STORY OF THE DASH

The story of the dramatic dash made by General MacArthur and his party from the Philippines under the noses of the Japanese was told today by the Chief Engineer of the United States forces in the Philippines, Mr. H. J. Casey, who travelled with his Chief. General MacArthur's party numbering 21 left the Philippines in four speed boats. After a two-day journey they reached an unnamed island rendezvous where two flying fortresses were waiting for them. In these they took off for Darwin in Australia.

Mr. Casey said that the journey was planned with the utmost secrecy. Seventy foot speed boats known as 'Q' boats were assembled at different points on the Bataan Peninsula and loaded to the limit with equipment and luggage. At dusk on March 11 the party went to the boats. Engines were started at 20 hours and the vessels shot out to sea.

Throughout the night they sped over a moderate sea without seeing a sign of Japanese ships or aircraft. Shortly after 02.00 Mr. Casey's boat broke down and he was transferred to another vessel. The remaining three boats then continued on their way. After forty minutes' frantic work the boat which had broken down was repaired and set off after the others. The boats swept on all the next day until they were halfway to the island rendezvous.

Just before nightfall on the second night a Japanese destroyer was sighted on the horizon but, although the passengers waited breathlessly, the Japanese did not see them. Night fell on the party and the ship which might have captured them. At midnight they reached the island whence they took off for Darwin in flying fortresses.

WIFE'S STORY

Mrs. MacArthur who travelled with her husband told the story here today of her three months' life in the bombed fortress of Corregidor where she tried to make a home for her husband and son despite the din and dust of battle. "We lived in a post house mostly on canned foods frequently going to the rock for shelter sometimes five or six times daily," she said. Her son, Arthur, has brought with him his favourite lop-eared toy rabbit.—Reuter.

U. S. LABOUR WANTS NO COMPULSION

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.

"Compulsion can do nothing that free workers will not give in a larger and more generous measure when offered the opportunity to co-operate," said the President of the American Federation of Labour, Mr. William Green.

Mr. Green, testifying before the Senate Committee, opposed any restrictive labour legislation and praised the President and Congress for not repealing the 44-hour week and for not outlawing strikes.—Reuter.

A SOLDIER'S FAITH

MELBOURNE, March 21.

General MacArthur in a statement today paid a tribute to Australian soldiers. He said that the success of modern warfare required something more than courage and willingness to die required careful preparation. General MacArthur added that he would keep a soldier's faith.

"I am glad to be in immediate co-operation with the Australian soldier," said General MacArthur. "I know him well from the world war days and admire him greatly"

Continuing General MacArthur said: "I have every confidence in the ultimate success of our joint cause, but success in a modern war requires something mode than courage and willingness to die. It requires careful preparations. This means furnishing sufficient troops with sufficient material to meet the known strength of the potential enemy. No general can make something from nothing. My success or failure will depend primarily on the resources which our respective Governments place at my disposal. My faith in them is complete. In any event I shall do my best—I shall keep the soldier's faith."—Reuter.

Thousands Flock To Melbourne Station To Receive New Commander

MELBOURNE, Mar. 21.

A tumultuous welcome was given to General MacArthur on arrival here by train, from Alice Springs.

Warned by the morning papers which had announced that 9-30 a. m. was the arrival time, thousands had gathered early waiting in the streets outside Spencer Street Station for the arrival of the express, which arrived 25 minutes late.

A group of high officials waited on the platform.

The American officers entered a special car in which General MacArthur travelled and escorted him to a platform where he shook hands with the Army Minister, Mr. Forde, the Australian Chiefs of Staff and other members of the Cabinet.

General Richard Marshal, a member of General MacArthur's Philippine Staff accompanied him.

Mr. Forde, after an inspection of the United States army camp, said that the efficiency of the camp and the calibre of the men he had seen impressed him greatly. It was vastly reassuring to know that they were in Australia. —Reuter.

AMERICAN ARMS FOR AUSTRALIAN OFFENSIVE

MELBOURNE, March 20.

Encouraged by the arrival of General MacArthur and other United States officers Australia is determined that future tactics against Japan will be aggressive and offensive instead of being forced retreats, said the Federal Army Minister, Mr. Forde in a speech here to-day Australians would fight shoulder to shoulder with the Americans to achieve overwhelming victory.

Mr. Forde said that Australia needed more bombers, anti-aircraft guns and general equipment. Practically everything would come from the United States as Britain's responsibility for a farflung Empire made it impossible for her to send to Australia single-handed all the assistance necessary to repel a well-trained and well-equipped army

Nazi Submarine Sank "Monte Video"

MONTE VIDEO, Mar. 21.

The Commander of the steamer "Monte Video" Capt. Rodricuez Varela informed the authorities that his ship was torpedoed without warning on March 8 at 19-30 hours. The Captain added that when the ship received the second torpedo he was able to identify the submarine which was undoubtedly German.—Reuter.

URUGUAYAN GOVT'S PROTEST

MONTEVIDEO, March 21.

The Uruguayan Government has protested to the Reich regarding the sinking of the ship "Montevideo."—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Chaitra Shud 6, 1998
Muslim : Rabi.ul-Avval 4, 1361
Parsi : Meher 14, 1311
Sunrise : 6-43 a.m. Sunset : 6-48 p.m.
Hightide : 2-40; 15-26 Lowtide : 8-46, 21-04
MONDAY, March 23
Corporation meeting, 3 p.m (B.T.).
FRIDAY, March 27
Standing Committee, 3 p.m. (B.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45, and 9 p.m. Matinee on Sunday and Thursday at 11 a.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Doctor" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
REGAL—"Down Argentine Way" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SUPER—"The Jungle Princess" 4-30, 7-15 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Great Guns" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
METRO—"Two Faced Woman" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-30, 5-45, 8-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11-15 a.m.
NOVELTY—"Paisa" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Raja Rani" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PALACE—"It Started With Eve" 4 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gharki Laj" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Chandan" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Taj Mahal" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Naya Sansar" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Kasauti" 4-15 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Nirdosh" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee on Sunday at 12 noon.
PRAKASH—"Sant Tulsidas" 1, 3-45, 6-30 and 9-15 p.m.
AURORA—"Sikandar" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—The Percy Athos Follies 6-15 and 9-15 p.m. To-day at 3 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Khilauna" 3, 6 and 9

BAHAI YOUTH GROUP : Special meeting in the Bahai Hall, Krishna Building, Bori Bunder to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Shirin Fozdar will preside.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM : A lecture on "Pranayama" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umesh Chanelraji to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at 448, Sandhurst Road.

NAVJIVAN SANGH : The annual meeting of the Navjivan Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bullion Hall Zaveri Bazar, when Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

HALVAD YUVAK MANDAL : The annual general gathering of the above Mandal will be held, to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of Empire Talkie Distributions 534, Sandhurst Bridge Chowpatty.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION : From April 1, 1942 ordinary CDE, deferred, NIT, British Government and press telegrams will be accepted for Kamaran Island at same rates as for Great Britain.

GENERAL MOTORS WORKERS' MEETING : A General Body meeting of the General Motors' Workers has been called by the Union to report on recent developments in Damodar Hall at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), to-day (Sunday).

UNVEILING OF MEDALLION : The unveiling ceremony of the medallion of late Mr. Thakoredas Atmaram Gandhi will be performed to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. at T. A. Gandhi Lad Nivas, Ardeshir Dady St., (Vithalbhai Patel Road) when Sjt. K. M. Munshi will unveil it.

EMERGENCY DEFENCE COMMITTEE : A meeting of the residents of the Fort area will be held at the National Democratic Union office at Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. to organise the Defence Committee of the residents of the Fort area.

NATIONS' LEAGUE OF PEN-FRIENDS : A joint meeting of the H.O. and Bombay Branch Executives will be held at Sagar Vilas (c/o Sanatkumar L. Jhaveri, Sagar Vilas, Third Floor, Chowpatty), to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. To pass the annual accounts of the H.O.

B.C. & S. MOTOR-CAR DRIVERS' UNION : A General Meeting of the members of the Bombay City and Suburban Motor Car Drivers' Union will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in Congress House Compound. Mr. S. K Patil will address.

RAJADHYAKSHA FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY : The 18th annual general meeting of the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha G.S.B. Foreign Education Society will be held at the Hall of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Saraswat Co-op. Buildings, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

FRIENDS OF SOVIET : The Cultural Society of the Friends of the Soviet has opened a branch office in the South on the 1st floor of Bhandare's Building, near Prarthana Samaj, a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m at the new place at Girgaum

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS UNION : The Managing Committee has decided upon a plan of public service in time of emergency which will be fully explained to members of B.T.D. Union to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, where an urgent general meeting of the Union will be held to explain the position clearly

3 ARTS GRAND MUSICAL SOCIAL : To-day Sunday, at 4-15 p.m at Greens. To meet Mme Wong and the Miss Wong and other guests from Singapore. Miss Nelly Wong and Agha Ashraf Kazmi will give short sketches. Mr Sole Petet will play his own compositions accompanied by his group of musicians. Norman Miranda will present his Trio of Accordian, Guitar and Piano. Miss Joyce Patrick will give fantastic Exhibition items of dancing. Adil, film star will sing Indian songs, also Nach items.

P. V. B. Vigilance Bureau

(ISSUED FROM THE P.V.B. HEADQUARTERS.)

The Vigilance Sub-Committee of the People's Volunteer Brigade has opened a Vigilance Bureau at its Headquarters, Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, where complaints are received regarding the conduct of public servants. The public are requested to report their complaints if any, along with the statement of evidence to this Bureau. Complaints can also be registered at any of the Divisional Offices.

Students Want Complete Independence

Mr. A. J. Zaidi, the General Secretary of the All-India Students Federation has issued the following statement :—

The Working Committee at its meeting held recently at Bombay has considered the declaration of Mr. Churchill and the forthcoming mission of Sir Stafford Cripps and decided that the Students of this country should not accept anything less than the complete independence and there should not be any condition precendent for the political settlement. It was also decided to carry on country-wide campaign against compromise.

The Working Committee has also decided to organise "Students' Freedom Brigade" throughout the country to help the people in times of emergency. The members of the Executive Committees of the All-India Provincial and district organisations will have to compulsorily enrol themselves as members of the Brigade.

"If I Were Cripps"

Sir Stafford Cripps has reached Cairo and will arrive in India in a day or two. The talks with representative Indian leaders will begin soon. Much has been said in the Press of India and outside as to what he should do. The 'Blitz News Magazine' has adopted an original way of drawing attention to what should be done by Sir Stafford Cripps to end the Indian deadlock. It has published a symposium of views of some of Bombay's editors and journalists under the caption "If I were Cripps." The symposium makes very interesting reading.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS. The Silver Jubilee Celebrations will be called "The Indian Institute of Architects' Congress" and will be held to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow (Monday) as detailed below :—

To-day (Sunday) :—9 a. m. Visit to "The National Studios", Tardeo (to meet at site); 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Conference at the Institute's premises, social, etc. at 9 p.m refreshments, social, etc. at the Institute's premises.

To-morrow (Monday) :—9-30 a.m Visit to The Firestone Factory, Hay Bunder Road, Sewri; 3 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Conference at the Institute's premises; 8 p.m. Dinner at the Taj, which H.E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley have consented to attend. Music and cabaret will be provided.

NOTICE TO BOMBAY REGIONAL MOTOR OWNERS : Owners of motor vehicles residing in the Bombay Region are informed that the fourth and the last quarter of the financial year 1941-42 of the motor vehicles tax ends on March 31. All owners who have paid the tax upto that date should, therefore, pay or remit now to the Motor Vehicles and Taxation Department, Head Police Office, Bombay, further tax for one or more quarters of the year 1942-43, so that it may be credited on or before April 15.

'SAVE GOPALAN' MEETING AT KHAR : "Under the Joint Auspices of the Khar Taluka Congress Committee and B.S.D. "Save Gopalan" Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road Khar to protest against the death sentence passed on Sri K.P.R. Gopalan by the Madras High Court and to appeal to the Governor of Madras for clemency.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A. will preside. Mr. Shantilal Shah and others will speak

Karnatak Vidyarthi Sangh, with its three hundred members has demanded clemency for Gopalan.

KANARA BLUE RANGERS CRICKET CLUB : "The third anniversary celebration and the prize distribution of the Kanara Blue Rangers Cricket Club" will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the United India Life Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, under the presidentship of Sjt. Y. B. Kunder, Ex-Supdt., Mogaveera F. N. High School.

ARYAN MAHASABHA : What is the duty of persons at such a critical time", is the subject of a lecture to be given in an open meeting at Chowpatty sands by Pandit Brahma Nandji to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m., under the auspices of Aryan Mahasabha.

"GUDI PADVA' AT Y. I. SCHOOL, POONA : The children of the Industrial School, Yeravda, informally observed the Hindu New Year Day "Gudi Padva" on Tuesday and Wednesday last. A programme of sports, physical training, displays and tableaux was organized. The Superintendent spoke on the importance of festivals. Prizes and sweets were distributed. The same night a common dinner was arranged for the staff and children. The next day the children were entertained to a Kirtan by an amateur artist. The ceremony was brought to a close after the presentation of a variety programme by the children Pupil Husen won the silver medal for the best dramatic performance

PAKISTAN DAY : Mr. D. A Merchant writes :—As per the resolution of the All-India Muslim League Session which was held on 23rd March 1940 at Lahore Mussalmans have to encourage the Day of Pakistan on March 23 this year (Monday). The Muslim National Guards will sell Muslim League flags in order to celebrate this day in a fitting manner and to do propaganda

Looking to the present situation, Muslims should offer their services to the people and to the country by enrolling in great number as members of Muslim National Guards, in order to be of help in time of grave emergency.

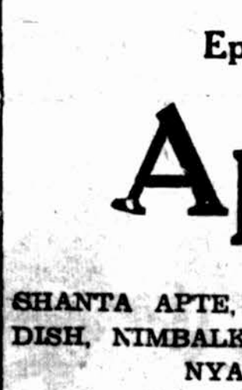
HER SENSE OF DUTY
Stupefies the Thinking World!
AMAR PICTURES Present

KHILAUNA
The Story of a noble girl who played 'wife' to a sick man to save his life
Starring: SNEHPRABHA, PRABHA & JAIRAJ with SATISH, KANAYALAL, and MUKERJI
A SURENDRA DESAI PRODUCTION
Director SARVOTTAM BADAMI
Now Showing to Crowded Houses
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily 3, 6 and 9 p.m.

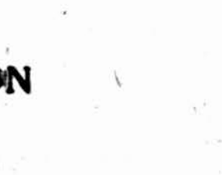
PASSION
They had in equal intensity
SHE Loved SERVICE
HE Loved SOLITUDE
How was the gulf bridged?

CIRCO'S
Epic of and for the NATION
Apna Ghar
Starring:
SHANTA APTE, CHANDRAMOHAN, MAYA BANNERJEA, JAGDISH, NIMBALKAR, VIMLA VASHISHTA, KUSUM DESHPANDE, NYAMPALLY, MARUTIRAO, GOPE. DAVID
4 Shows on Sat., Sun., and Holi.
MARATHI—12 noon
HINDI—3, 6 and 9 p.m.
3 Shows on Week Days
HINDI—3 and 6 p.m.
MARATHI—9 p.m.
4th WEEK of
CROWDED HOUSES AT
KRISHNA
Talkies—Dubash Theatre

Mr. N. C. KELKAR'S EULOGY—



"I saw BHARAT MILAP with great pleasure and found it very interesting from beginning to end. The gorgeous settings and glamorous atmosphere of our past are in keeping with the spirit of the picture."



PRAKASH PICTURES'
BHARAT MILAP
(HINDI)
BHARAT BHET
(MARATHI)
Daily 2-30 (Hindi), 5-15 (Marathi), 8-45 (Hindi). Sat. & Sun. Morning 11-15 A. M. (Marathi).
8th WEEK MAJESTIC An EVERGREEN RELEASE
The Songs of this picture are recorded on YOUNG INDIA RECORDS

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C, . . are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3 . . . You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday 8th April, 1942 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER.
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House.
Parsee Bazaar Street.
Fort BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 8th APRIL, 1942

Silhouette Competition 22/3/42.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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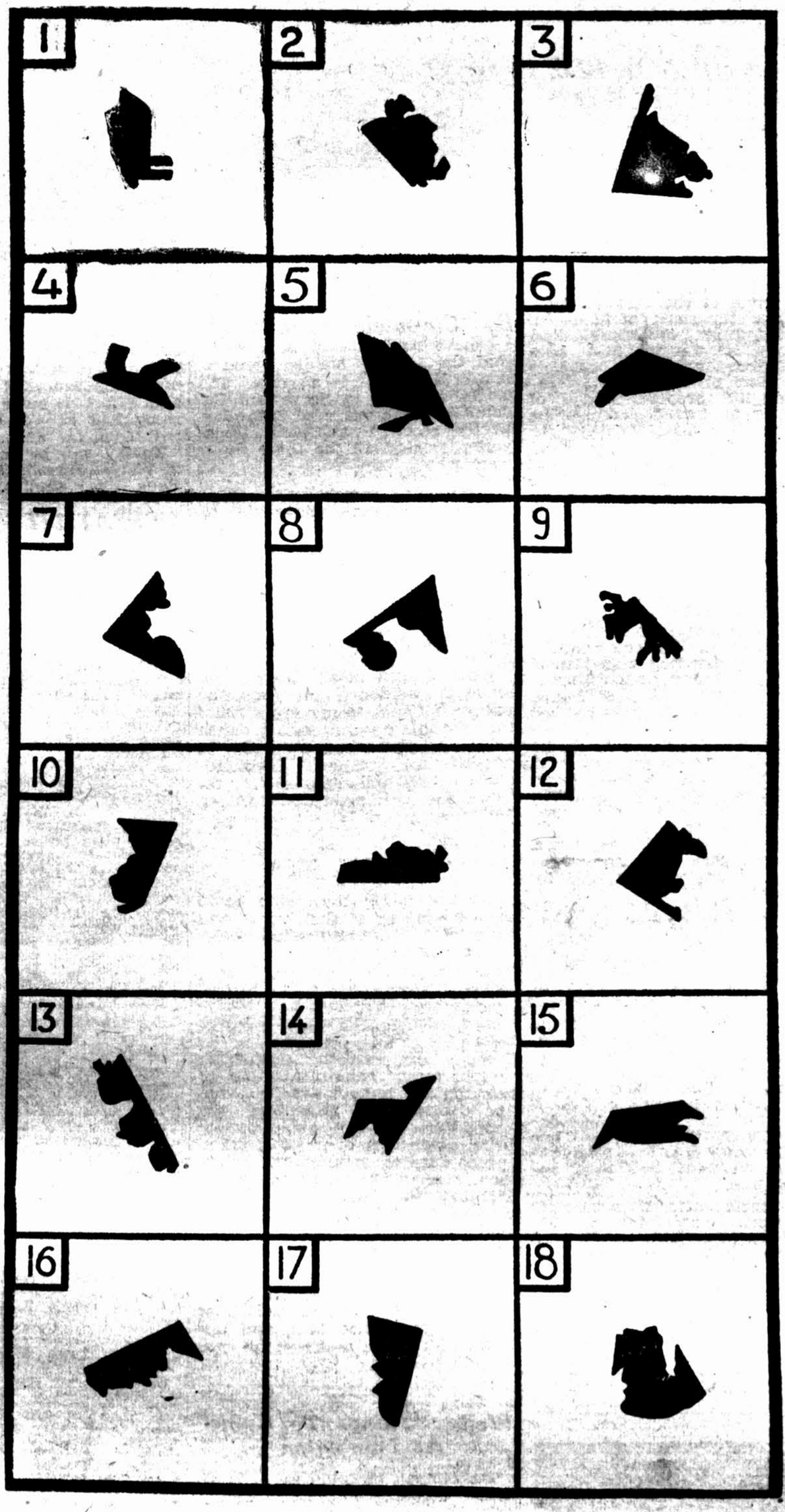
RUPEES 2,000 IN PRIZES



Silhouette Competition 22/3/'42.

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The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

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A MAN OF "SUICIDAL HONESTY"

The rise of Sir Stafford Cripps to the rank of a statesman has been so unopposed and sudden that we are finding it hard to sum up the man. Is he really great, or, are we fooling ourselves?

Only the other day he was an amateur diplomat of less renown than Philip Kerr and later, Lord Lothian Before that he was a terrifying outsider who dared to make remarks about Buckingham Palace

Now he will walk on Indian soil with authority to negotiate a new relationship between this country and India at a time when that continent faces invasion unprepared. He will walk with the commanding certitude of Warren Hastings, yet with the personal modesty and asceticism of a life which can compare with that of Gandhi.

And this is the man who recently returned with an Astrakhan cap from the snows of Russia. And spoke to us homely Englishmen in a calm restrained manner we liked. And became overnight one of our chief national figures

Certainly he is difficult to get into perspective He left Winchester with the intention of being a scientist; read a paper to the Royal Society; managed a chemical factory in his twenties; earned £30,000 a year at the Bar; neither drinks alcohol nor eats meat nor lives luxuriously but smokes and adores the real simplicities of country life; is a man of principle and a believer in the Christian religion.

His early political career was a downright failure, ending with his expulsion from the Labour Party, who could not agree with his "popular front" policy. But was it a total failure? No; because it established his reputation for suicidal honesty—and that is the foundation of his political fortunes to-day.

For a time he has no outspoken critics—there are such things as political honeymoons—but he has doubters Indeed, contemporary political opinion is one of wide-eyed scepticism. Though no one doubts his courage, character and brains, some doubt his judgment, others his patience, others his warmth of feeling. others his team spirit.

But word has gone round that Sir Stafford has changed since his long exile in Moscow and Kuibishev—those who know him best seem most struck by his growth of stature.

What is the change?

Just that he has more judgment, patience, warmth, more team spirit.

And why?

Some say it is because he has been watching real war and been spared the battle of Whitehall and has not been worn down by day-to-day inter-departmental compromises that turn a statesman into a weary bureaucrat.

Some that the simplicity of his intelligence, his ease and self-mastery coming fresh into our complicated and distracted scene have taken the size of things and seen them in a perspective which we had lost.

Others remember that no man can become a great advocate without learning how to make subtle things clear and hard things plain to 12 ordinary honest men.

What is it that Churchill likes about Cripps? His command of himself, his nerve, his calm in adversity, his intelligence, his humour, his directness. He is one of the many friends whom the Prime Minister is apt to call "my boy" and who call him back "Winston"—but one of the few to whose opinion he would defer.

Have they always been friends? Oddly enough, they have. They are ideologically and temperamentally different, and live contrasting lives

But their differences are in many ways complementary. The bulldog determination and artistic power of Winston, and the idealism and crystal-clear intellect of Sir Stafford make up a partnership and not rivalry.

There is one other thing. They are equal and alike in the two qualities which matter to-day—courage and patriotism.—"X" in the "Observer"

Medicos On Strike

CALCUTTA, March 20.

The grievance regarding alleged improper A.R.P. arrangement and training in their institution has led approximately 400 students of the Calcutta Medical Institute in Calcutta to go on strike. Eight women students are included among the strikers, who have also suspended hospital duties.

The other demands of the strikers include shifting of the school to some safer place if necessary grant of transfer certificates free of charge and suspension of detention of any student in the test as well as in the annual examination for "this critical year."—A. P.

JAMSHEDI NOWROZ CELEBRATED WITH GREAT POMP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

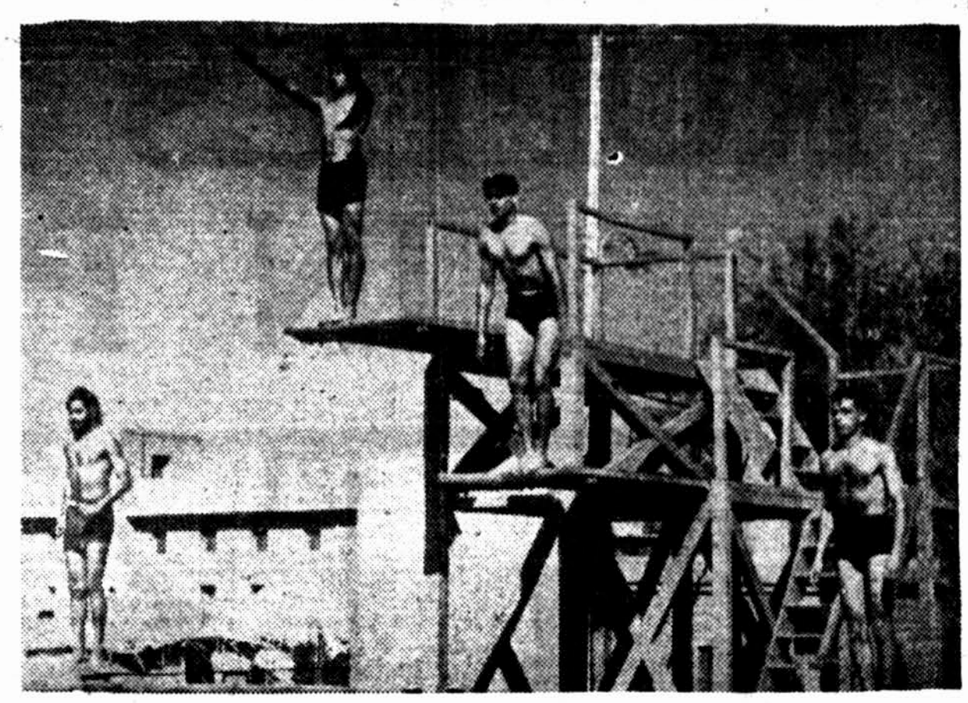
To-day the Parsis celebrated the festival of Jamshedi Nowroze in the right royal manner. Clad in their spotless white ceremonial dress, they went in their thousands to the fire temples for prayer and enjoyed at their homes afterwards.

The origin of this festival dates back from the time of Jamshed, the third king of Peshadian dynasty. He was the first king to introduce among his subjects in Iran the principles of civilization and the proper mode of reckoning of time commencing with the solar year, which begins from to-day.

In its yearly round, the sun comes to-day exactly upon the centre point of the earth. It is considered the correct time by scientists for the commencement of the year, from which nature as it were takes its start

The banks, and public offices were closed. The public who are used to have tea very often during the day were seriously inconvenienced in their daily quota of tea as Iranis had closed their shops for the day since Nowroze is an important festival of Iranis. In Iran this festival is observed for six days.

At Minerva Cinema, this morning sacred songs were sung followed by speeches by Khan Bahadur Jal D. Kanga and Mr. M. Wadia Mr G. P. Antia presided. An educational film was also shown At Marine Lines, Tardeo and Mazagaon Fire temples special prayers were said for the occasion.



A scene from "Aiming High".

NEW FEATHER IN BADAMI'S CAP

By 'Chronicle' Film Critic

I have no hesitation in saying that the Amar's maiden production "Khilauna" is a new and bright feather in Sarvottam Badami's cap. It was very enthusiastically received at Opera House yesterday and all the three shows were wholly crowded.

"Khilauna" means a toy or a plaything. Human beings are represented as the frail playthings of Fate in the picture in a very natural way. The complex emotions of human beings thrown together in varied relationship and their interplay has been skilfully delineated in the story by Vaju Kotak.

What I liked most is that no scene is overdone, not even the songs. I found to my great relief that there is no unnecessary dance introduced somehow or other to elongate the picture. Snehaprabha's acting and songs easily remind one of her very good work in "Punarmilan"

RESCUE MEN

An interesting short film based on the working of the smart and efficient unit of the Bombay A.R.P. 'Rescue Men' is being shown this week end at Eros, Empire, Opera House, Minerva, West End and Lamington.

Rescue Men, the brave people belonging to all communities of Bombay are perfectly trained to do the most benevolent job of rescuing the human lives, clearing the debries, and protecting the properties. These people besides being given best of physical training to keep them in tip-top condition, receive the most realisatic training in the rescue work; dummy buildings are blown up, and people rescued from the traps, and the wounded persons given artificial respiration.

This institution of 'Service and Protection' has still vacancies for the Rescue Service Men, and this short film has a message for you to join in.

Wells' "Things To Come" At Lamington

On Sunday morning at 10 H. G. Wells' amazing forecast' "Things to Come" will be shown at Lamington at reduced admission prices.

In thrilling and magnificent scenes the picture lays bare the spectacle of the present world situation and the destruction of everything that we hold dear made possible by the genius of present day mankind.

AN IDEAL SCREEN PARTNERSHIP!

When Pahari Sanyal, the star of "Dhup Chhaon" "Bari Didi" and "Vidyapati"—co-stars with the star of "Kangan", "Bandan" "Kanchan" and "Jhoola" viz Leela Chitnis it is more than a movie sensation. This is what is being sought to be achieved by Chitra Productions after the return of Mr. C. R. Gvalani from his extensive tour.

Supporting cast is being assembled to suit the characters in the picture and so far important roles have been assigned to Keshavrao Date of Prabhat and Hari Shivdasani, two versatile artistes of the day The search is going on for further artistes of histrionic abilities.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

A report of the last year's working of the Musical Art Society of India shows what a feast of Hindustani vocal and instrumental music, the Society provided to its members. Concerts of well-known musicians are held every month and effort is made to patronise recognised as well as unseen talent from far and near.

To-day will be held the concert of Vilayat Hussain Khan at Laxmi Baug, Bhat Wadi at 4 p.m.

VERSATILITY OF PRADEEP'S SONGS

"Did you really write these songs?" asked several friends of the poet Pradeep as they emerged from the premiere show of Bombay Talkies' 'Jhoola' at the Roxy. They were all praise for those songs, but did not somehow feel sure of the authorship.

Of course, Pradeep had written those songs The surprise of his friends was excusable, however. The poet's pet theme, as his friends know, is patriotism. In all his poetry so far, for films or otherwise, that streak was always present. It was his Ballad of Panipat that had made the late Mr. Himansu Rai sign him up on the spot.

With patriotism, Pradeep had also a reputation for subtle sentiment. 'Ek Naya Sansar' and 'Suni Padi re Sitar' were recognised to be typical of his temperament. So that, when 'Jhoola' came with those simple, vivid, folk songs like 'Delhise Dulhan layare' people wondered whether a new poet had been found

Yet it was the same Pradeep, which just shows that true poetic genius is not born with a label round its neck.

SADHONA BOSE REAPPEARS

After many years in her glittering career, glamorous Sadhona Bose will greet her fans once again as the heroine of a social picture, in New Theatres' coming ambitious achievement, "Meenakshi", which is fast approching its finish under the direction of Modhu Bose.

As the young and impulsive hero, Najam and Jyotiprokash, in Hindi and Bengali respectively, will be seen, doing full justice to the characters entrusted to them.

Among players in the supporting cast, Ahindra Chawdhuri and Naresh Mitter, the two great character-actors of Bengal deserve special mention

Atre Picture

Those who have read the original or translated version of the famous Sanskrit play "Mrichhakatik" (The Earthen Cart) from which the story of 'Vasantsena' is adopted need not be told that its every scene or sequence is packed with diverse phases of drama, varying from pathos and tragedy to romance and hilarity. Determined to make every sequence outstanding, Director Jagirdar, the team of expert technicians and craftsmen and the band of accomplished artists headed by Vanmala in the title role are putting all their talents in every shot of the picture. The rushes of the scenes so far filmed attest to this fact. From these accounts Vasantsena promises to be truly a memorable hit

Free from the shooting of "Raja Rani", Director Najamul Hasan Naqvi is already busy with the paper work of his next picture "Tasvir" which will go in to production by the end of this month. Cinegoers will be delighted to know that Durga Khote is assigned even a greater comedy role in "Tasvir" which is incidentally based on an extremely hilarious social story. Apart from Durga Khote, Vanmala and Trilok Kapoor are also cast in leading roles.

"Christ" Again At Opera House And Alexandra

Owing to the pressing demand for accommodation during the last two weeks to see one of the most tragic stories of all time "The Life of Christ" will again be shown at the Opera House on Sunday morning at 9-30 and 11 a.m and at the Alexandra on Sunday morning at 10-30 a.m.

A photograph showing damage caused by a bomb dropped by a Japanese plane on a Singapore mosque shortly before the island garrison surrendered.

MUSLIM UNITY URGED

Jamiat's Appeal To Parties To Sink Differences

LAHORE, March 21.

An appeal to Muslim political parties in the country to sink their internal differences at the present critical times when the solidarity of the community was urgently needed, was made in the course of a resolution adopted at the second open session of the All - India Jamiat-Ulema-I-Hind Conference this afternoon.

Moving the resolution Moulvi Mahammad Yasin said that at this critical time Muslims must close their ranks. He deprecated the tendency among the followers of different political parties to indulge in mutual recriminations.

Maulana Ahmad Saeed, Secretary of the Jamiat, supporting the resolution hoped that this gesture for a united front would be reciprocated by all parties.

The resolution whole-heartedly appealed to all Muslim parties "that in view of the safety of the Muslim nation and Islam they must patch up their differences and gave up indulging in mutual recrimination."

Through another resolution the necessity of undertaking the task of reconstruction of Islamic jurisprudence in view of the tremendous changes in the field of science, economics and politics, was urged.

Another resolution expressed concern over the safety and independence of Muslim countries. —A. P.

BOMBAY MAYORAL ELECTION

Mahatma And Maulana Asked To Intervene

BOMBAY, March 21.

The following telegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad by Mr. Zahid Ali, son of the late Maulana Shaukat Ali in connection with Bombay's forthcoming Mayoral election:—

"Respectfully requests to guide Mayoral election. Mr. Mohammed Killedar though a Leaguer has always topped the elections under joint electorate. He is an ardent nationalist and a staunch believer in Hindu-Muslim unity. It will raise the Congress party also in the eyes of the Muslim public with whom Mr. Killedar is a great favourite. A great opportunity to demonstrate magnanimity and unbiased judgment of Congress and cement strained relations should not be lost. Pray exercise your great influence and advise Congress leaders to support Mr. Killedar."—A. P.

LAHORE WELCOMES AZAD

LAHORE, March 21.

A rousing reception was accorded to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, on arrival here this morning by a large number of Congressmen headed by Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Dr. Gopichand Bhargawa and a number of Ulemas who have come here to attend the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference. Maulana Azad was profusely garlanded amidst cheers and escorted outside the station platform. A guard of honour was presented by a band of Khudai-Khidmatgars who have arrived here from the Frontier.

Maulana Azad is likely to attend today's session of the Jamiat Conference.—United Press.

Leaders Leave Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, March 21

Pandit Jawaharlal and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left for Allahabad this morning. Other departures were Dr. Khan for Peshawar, Dr. Prafulla Chandra for Calcutta, Mr. Mahadeo Desai and Sardar Vallabhbhai for Bombay and Mr. Rajagopalachariar for Madras. Prof. Ranga (Central) M.L.A., has arrived here.—A. P.

U. P. Forward Bloc Secy. Arrested

BENARES, March 21.

The office of the U.P. Provincial Forward Bloc was searched by the local police yesterday and some papers are reported to have been taken away by them. The police also searched the luggage of Messrs. R. S. Ruikar, acting President of the All-India Forward Bloc, Shilbhadra Yajee and Ansar Harwani who are here in connection with the district conference of the Forward Bloc.

Mr. Ram Gati Ganguli, General Secretary of the Provincial Bloc, was arrested yesterday under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules and has been detained in the District Jail.—A. P.

'FORWARD BLOC' ON CRIPPS MISSION

BENARES, March 21.

The two-day session of the District Forward Bloc Conference concluded yesterday after passing a number of resolutions which, 'inter alia', demanded the unconditional release of Messrs. Sarat Chandra Bose, Sardar Sardul Singh and other political prisoners.

The Conference declared that no compromise between Sir Stafford Cripps and the Congress High Command will be acceptable to the Indian masses unless India gets immediately complete independence and the power to decide its foreign policy. Repeal of the Arms' Act was also demanded by the Conference.—A. P

"STATESMAN" AND SUBHAS BOSE

Kripalani On "Surprising Allegations"

WARDHAGANJ, March 19.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. has issued the following statement:—

"In a leading article in the 'Statesman' on March 15, a very grave allegation had been made. "It is stated that intimate friends of Mr. Gandhi and members of the Working Committee of the Congress have told that they had evidence that Mr. Subhas Bose received funds from the enemy when he was in this country." This is a very serious statement and I cannot conceive of it being true. I have consulted all my colleagues of the Working Committee who are here at present and they have expressed their astonishment at this surprising allegations. Whatever our differences with Mr. Subhas Bose in the past or in the present, and they are many, we cannot imagine that there can be any basis for this allegation."—A. P.

RESTRICTIONS ON BENGAL PRESS

CALCUTTA, March 21.

An order under the Defence of India Rules has been issued by the Government of Bengal imposing restrictions upon the newspapers in the Province regarding the use of types in headlines.

The order, whose object is to restrict the scope for alarming or spectacular display of news in such a manner as to be likely to impair public morale, prohibits the use of headlines wider than two newspaper columns of the greatest width used in any of the principal newspapers in the Province and set up in types heavier or larger than can be used without disproportion under such restrictions.

The order, which has been passed by the Government after previous consultation with the Provincial Press Advisory Committee, will come into force on March 23. —A. P.

U. P. M.L.A. Arrested

UNAO, March 20.

Pandit Vishambher Dayal Tripathy, M.L.A., was arrested yesterday under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Nagpur Congress Treasurer Arrested

NAGPUR, March 21.

Mr. Awari, Treasurer of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested under Rule 29 of the Defence of India Rules this evening.—United Press.

Seven Madras Student Detenus Released

MADRAS, March 21.

The Government have ordered the release of seven out of eleven student detenus in this province on condition that they confine themselves to their respective villages. Orders have also been passed by the Government removing all restrictions imposed under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules on eleven other students.—A. P.

KISANS TO OBSERVE "GOPALAN DAY."

PATNA, Mar. 20.

Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, has issued a statement endorsing the appeal of the General Secretary of the Sabha to observe "Gopalan Day" on March 31 by organising meetings and processions. He adds: "I am confident that the Kisan Sabhas, the workers and kisans and also the people at large, will make the day a complete success."—A. P.

VICHY WON'T SURRENDER TO NAZIS "WILLINGLY"

Assurance To U. S. On Future Of Madagascar And French Fleet

WASHINGTON, March 21.

Positive assurances that no Axis vessel or plane will enter the harbours of French island possessions in the Western Hemisphere have been received by the United States Government, it is learned from authoritative sources here.

Furthermore a total clarification of the tangled United States-Vichy relations is expected very shortly.

Barring of the Axis ships from Martinique St. Pierre, Miquelon or other French islands has been one of the principal points on which the United States had sought clarification.

The point arose on February 21 when a German submarine entered the harbour of Fort de France in Martinique with a dying German officer, who was rushed ashore and taken to hospital.

This incident occasioned a diplomatic note delivered by Admiral Leahey to Marshal Petain to the effect that the United States would take whatever steps that were necessary to safeguard her interests and those of the Western Hemisphere, should any submarine or an Axis land, sea or aircraft again enter an island territory.

It is further understood that formal assurances have been given by the Vichy Government as far as the future of the French fleet and Madagascar are concerned.

Assurances are particularly precise regarding the rights of belligerent ships to utilise French bases in the Western Hemisphere making it clear that under no circumstances would Axis craft be allowed to station, refuel or call, availing themselves of the rights under The Hague Convention of 1940.

However, the agreement arrived at by Admiral Robert and American authority which 'inter alia' grants free use of Martinique port to American ships and aeroplanes remains unaltered.

As far as the French fleet and Madagascar are concerned, the situation remains the same as reported last week, namely that the Vichy Government will not surrender "willingly" the fleet or the island.

It is learned in diplomatic circles here that some indirect pressure was exercised upon Vichy through De Brinon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, when Japan asked for German support in order to gain a foothold on the island.

Among other points on which clarification is regarded as certain to be sought is concerning the reported movement of supplies to General Rommel in North Africa 'via' French territory.

The French Ambassador Mr. Henry Haye has been in frequent consultation with the State Department, and it is understood that a new agreement with Vichy is likely to be signed shortly.—Reuter.

PANAMA TURNS OUT INDIANS

Sind Merchants Protest To Viceroy And Overseas Member

KARACHI, March 21.

The President of the Sind Merchants' Association, Hyderabad (Sind) has sent telegrams to H. E. the Viceroy and the Hon Mr. M. S. Aney, Overseas Member, stating that he has received cable information that Indian traders "are being summarily evacuated from Panama," and appealing to the Government of India to move the Panama authorities to grant the Indian merchants in Panama necessary facilities.

The cable quoted by the President says: "Panama Government makes no changes in Nationalisation and Labour Laws. Consequences very serious. All Indians will be compelled to close stores after March 24. Kindly arrange through Indian Government for extension till safe transport available."—United Press

INDIAN EVACUEES MUST NOT BE JOBLESS

NEW DELHI, March 19.

The Working Committee of the Indians Overseas Central Association at a special meeting to-day, with Mr. Satyamurthi in the chair, passed a number of resolutions suggesting measures to relieve the plight of Indian evacuees from Burma and Malaya.

The Committee 'inter alia' urges Government to make better arrangements for the reception of evacuees in Manipur and to appoint well qualified Indian evacuation officer or officers to attend to the welfare of evacuees using the Manipur route. The Committee expresses the opinion that in order to avoid mistakes Government should take steps from now onwards in co-operation with the Ceylon Government for the orderly and safe evacuation of Indians who desire to leave Ceylon. The Committee urges taking of a census of all evacuees from Burma and appeals to the Government of India and Provincial Governments, to find occupation for them and do everything to make them feel that they are welcome in their own country and not unwanted strangers. Steps are also urged to help them in the transition period on the basis of their salaries or employment or profession or property in the countries from which they have been evacuated.—A.P.

MORE EVACUEES FROM BURMA

MADRAS, March 21.

Four hundred evacuees from Burma belonging to southern districts arrived here this noon by the Puri Passenger. Their comforts are looked after by the Mayor's Evacuees' Relief Committee. Special trains carrying evacuees are expected here tomorrow and the day after.

To-day's arrivals are being sent to their respective places.—United Press.

MADRAS ORPHANS EVACUATED

MADRAS, March 21.

A special train conveying 500 inmates of various Orphan Asylums in the city left last night for Coimbatore.—United Press.

20,000 EVACUATED FROM BURMA.

SHILLONG, Mar. 21.

About 20,000 persons have so far been evacuated from Burma via Manipur, according to rough estimates now available.—United Press.

Latest Commercial

JULY
New York, March 21.

Previous closing	18.66
To-day's opening	18.66
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	not received

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET
BOMBAY, March 21.

FINE WHITE JAVA :—

		Per Cwt.
Ready from bonds		Rs. 20 0 0
INDIAN :—		
Small Gran	Rs. 17 12 0	to 18 8 0
Large Grain	Rs. 18 8 0	to 19 4 0
Bulund		Rs. 19 10 0
Chinai Leesa		Rs. 31 0 0

Per Bengal Maund.
Bombay Group May Delivery Rs. 14 1 0

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT TRUST LTD.

Dividend Of Rs. 2 Per Share

The ninth annual report with the audited statements of the Industrial Investment Trust Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1941 has been recently out. The net revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 2,26,323. Adding the refund of Income-Tax and the amount brought forward from the previous year, the total amount was Rs. 2,70,197. From this sum the Directors have made the following appropriations. To General Reserve Rs. 25,000, to provision for Income-Tax Rs. 20,000, to Bonus to Staff Rs. 470, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,24,727.

The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum or Rs. 2 per share, free of Income-Tax which will absorb Rs. 2,00,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 24,727-15-3 to be carried forward.

This Young Husband

Was Asked by His Loving Wife
TO DIE MORE THAN ONCE!
What a Calamity!
What a Tragedy!
But It was all a
ROMANTIC Episode!

IT'S A CHALLENGE
for those who can't
LAUGH!

'Paisa'

Paisa

SWASTIK-INDIA Release
in HINDI

The Funniest Comedy-Picture in Town!

3 Third WEEK of JOY!

Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.

NOVELTY Matinees 1 p.m. on Sat. Sun. Holidays

Sunday Morning at 10: "UNION PACIFIC"

THIS VIVACIOUS CINDRELLA IS NOW ENTERTAINING THOUSANDS OF HER FILM FANS

With

SONG DANCE

AT

SWASTIK

in NATIONAL'S

Nirdosh
NATIONAL'S PICTURE

(Hindi and Marathi)

Starring NALINI JAYWANT

Directed by V. C. DESAI

Matinee today: 12 Noon (Hindi)
Daily 3 and 9 p.m. (Hindi)
6 p.m. (Marathi)

N.B. A 'short' of the visit of their Excellencies Sir Roger and Lady Lumley to National Studios will also be shown.

AT MAHALAXMI

Amir Ahmed Pulls Out Rich Treble

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

A fairly good holiday crowd was present at Mahalaxmi when the fifth day of Spring meeting was put for decision.

Yisir Al Arab and Rahimatullah were the only two firm favourites which materialised in the lengthy programme of nine events and judging from the three-figure dividends, punters had a miserable day.

Amir Ahmed, the young apprentice from the R. W. I. T. C. school was in the lime-light. He steered three winners, Dhayf Shammar, Gold Gainer and Sauce Anglaise. The first named paid Rs. 713 for win and the victory was easily gained while in the other two races, his skill in riding was so great, that the packed stands greeted the young boy with tremendous ovations in spite of the long odds at which they won.

In the Chantilly Plate, Hot Bun II scored a pillar-to-post victory. Marcheux was sent back as found unsound for racing and the investment was refunded.

Two lucky nominators collected Rs. 5,412-8-0 on the double tote while seven punters collected each Rs. 2,577-8-0 on the treble tote.

THE BANDRA PLATE (Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.
H. H. the Prince of Berar's YISIR AL ARAB 7/12 cd. 7/13 Marrable 1
Mr. Alimahomed Chotani's DUWISH AL FURAT 7/12 Meekings 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SIKANDAR 8/10 Britt 3
Mr. A. R. A. Wahab GHUSSUN AL ILAH 9/0 Md. Khan 4
Not run :—Badie al Nur 9/0.
Won by 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 length.
Time : 1 min. 38 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 26 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 48 and Rs. 42 for places.

THE SYDNEY PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. P. R. Mehta's GOLD GAINER 7/10 Amir Ahmed 1
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's MASTER MINT 7/10 Uttamsingh 2
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's VIJAI KUMARI 9/2 Chavan 3
Mr. A. S. Tyebji's AMERICAN BEAUTY 8/4 cd. 7/12 Russi 4
All ran.
Won by short-head 1 1/4 lengths, 5 lengths.
Time : 1 min. 41-2/5 secs.
Tote paid : Rs. 54 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 39 and Rs. 23 for places.
Winner trained by Major J. K. Irani.

THE BANDRA PLATE Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Mizhir Muhammad's DHAYF SHAMMAR 8/4 cd. 7/13 Amir Ahmed 1
Mr. V. M. A. Rahiman's INTIDHAR AL SHABAB 8/10 Davison 2
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SUEZ 8/4 cd. 7/11 Chavan 3
Mr. K. J. Mehta's JOWDAT AL IRAQ 7/12 Raffaele 4
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time : 1 min. 36-3/5 secs.
Tote paid : Rs. 718 for win; Rs. 198, Rs. 30 and Rs. 83 for places.
Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Osman Chotani's FAKHR-UL-MULK 8/0 Meekings 1
Mr. Abid H. Doctor's ICELAND 9/0 Evans 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's INSIDE INFORMATION 8/2 Raffaele 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's SO WHAT 8/4 Elliot 4
Not run :—Scottish Star 8/5, Manmohan 8/2, Bebeska 7/11.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 1/2 lengths, 1/2 lengths.
Time : 1 min. 16 secs.
Tote paid : Rs. 136 for win; Rs. 99, Rs. 20 and Rs. 28 for places.
Winner trained by H. Chotani.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Prince of Berar's POMPEY 8/8 cd. 8/5 Jadhav 1
Hon'ble Sir Shantidas Askuran's LUCRESCU 8/12 Davison 2
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's MADAM POMPADOUR 7/12 Roberts 3
H. H. the Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's CARLYON 9/0 Southey 4
Not run :—Quisling 8/2.
Won by head 1 1/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time : 1 min. 15-2/5 secs.
Tote paid : Rs. 224 for win; Rs. 37, Rs. 14 and Rs. 45 for places.
Winner trained by J. H. Mashal.

THE STAYERS' PLATE—Distance 1 1/8 miles.
Mr. M. S. Hakim's SAUCE ANGLAISE 8/6 cd. 8/1 Amir Ahmed 1
Messrs. M. H. Ahmedbhoy and C. J. Shah's KING OF SPORTS 8/2 Roberts 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's TATTER-SOL 8/0 Southey 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's KOTOR 8/0 Sibbrit 4
Not run :—Ministrone 8/0.
Won by neck, short-head, short-head.
Time : 2 mins. 39-1/5 secs.
Tote paid : Rs. 141 for win; Rs. 35, Rs. 20 and Rs. 43 for places.
Winner trained by R. C. Forsyth.

THE CHANTILY PLATE—Distance 6 furlong.
Sir Sultan Chinoy and Mr. Harmony's HOT BUN II 7/11 Marrable 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's USK 8/9 Sibbritt 2
Messrs. B. K. Poddar and M. D. So-Many's LET SLIP 9/0 Davison 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 7/7 cd. 7/8 Elliot 4
Not run :—Marcheux 8/2.
Tote paid : Rs. 48 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE KOWEIT PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Hon'ble Sir Shantidas Askuran's RAHIMATULLAH 8/2 Davison 1
Mr. Ismail Ibrahim's SPITFIRE 7/7 cd. 7/11 McQuade 2
Mr. Nihal Gunasekere's MAHARANI'S CHOICE 8/4 Meekings 3
Messrs. Harmony and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's MUWAFFAQ AL ALAH 8/2 Evans 4
All run :
Tote paid : Rs. 41 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 171 and Rs. 58 for places.

THE SYDNEY PLATE—Division I—Distance 1 miles.
Mr. Andrew's WONDERFUL 8/7 Raffaele 1
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol's CHOWRANGI 8/0 cd. 8/2 Evans 2
The Maharaja of Pariakimedi's SMARA 7/12 A. Thompson 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's LENS 7/11 Southey 4
Not run :—Tavern 8/2.
Tote paid Rs. 94 for win; Rs. 32, Rs. 25 and Rs. 36 for places.
Daily Tote Double : 2 tickets, Rs. 5,412-8 each.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, March 21.

The Pucca Cotton market was closed today owing to Jamshedi Navroz. The Mahajan Association was open but business was on small lines. Fluctuations were narrow. The rate for July/August settlement after opening at Rs. 183-8 touched Rs. 184 but declined to Rs. 183. April/May was quoted Rs. 165-4. Later on the market ruled easier.

The closing rates were as follows :—

Broach A/May	164	8	0
Broach July/August	181	8	0

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 21.

The seeds market ruled steady to firm. Groundnuts after opening at Rs. 41-12 steadily improved to Rs. 42-2. Castorseeds were put through at Rs. 43 after earlier dealings at Rs. 42-12. Cottonseeds opened at Rs. 25-6 and advanced to Rs. 25-9. Linseed May opened quiet but moved up to Rs. 9-1-9. Wheat after opening at Rs. 7-4-9 were a little bit steadier at Rs. 7-5-9. It would be remembered that the highest level touched for wheat a few days back was Rs. 7-11-9.

The closing rates were as under :—

Groundnuts May	Rs.	42	1 6
Castorseeds May		42	15 0
Cottonseeds May		25	6 9
Wheat May		7	4 6
Linseed May		9	1 9

Local Markets Observe Holiday

BOMBAY, March 21.

The Bombay Stock Exchange, the Pucca Cotton market and the Bullion Exchange were closed today owing to Jamshedi Navroz.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, March 21.

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 137 28 127 35 125 32 125 49-56 121.
Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs 107 24 104 28 104 25 92-8 42 91-8 49-56 90-8.
Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 75 Rosita Rs. 72 Country make Rs. 59 Pighead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 32 Per cwt
Tin Ingot Pennang Rs. 80-8 per cwt.

SETTLEMENTS RATES
Copper sheets Ashad Rs. 127-8.
Market Tone : Steady.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, MARCH 22

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops. 5 Songs from the Silver Screen. 5-15 Rajlakshmi Mohan Rau. 5-25 Multani on sarangi. 5-40 Shamshad Begam. 5-50 Songs from "Chitr Lekha". 6-25 Zinda Hasan. 6-45 Listeners' letters. 7 Rajlakshmi Mohan Rau. 7-15 For villagers only. 8 Ustad Bundu Khan. 8-15 Shamshad Begam. 8-30 It has happened. 8-35 Duets. 8-45 Zinda Hasan. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Darbari on sarangi. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Kesarbai. 10-15 Shamshad Begam. 10-30 Iqbal Bano.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1 231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Marathi bhavgeets. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Film songs. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 S. D. Batish. 9-25 Hamidi recital. 9-40 Wamanrao Sudolikar. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 P. S. Dikshit. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Gangubai. 12-15 p.m. Jaltarang Solo. 12-25 S. D. Batish. 12-45 Lalita Parulkar. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Azmat Husain. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 G. S. Yellapurkar. 5-25 Gujarati songs. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Lalita Parulkar. 6 News in English. 6-10 News in Hindustani. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Gangubai. 7-10 Instrumental duet. 7-15 P. S. Dikshit. 7-30 S. D. Batish. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Geet. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Mehli Mehta and his Sextette.

Bombay II—Programme.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Variety. 8 Alap and Gat on Sitar. 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Azmat Husain. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6 Ghazal. 6-10 P. S. Dikshit. 6-20 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 8 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Azmat Husain. 9-35 P. S. Dikshit. 9-45 S. D Batish. 10 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 10-15 Gangubai.

Sir Stafford Cripps

(Continued from Page 9)

still being murdered by planes made in America and run with British oil.

Spoke Of Freedom

And yet this strange man spoke in clear accents of the coming freedom of India and linked her destiny with that of Russia and China. Thus in an exclusive interview to the Allahabad correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sir Stafford said:—"The war aims declared by the British Government include as their chief item the upholding of Democracy and Freedom. This, cannot be made selective for European countries alone, but must logically apply to all nationalities throughout the world. If a nation is to have democracy and freedom, it must have the right to determine its own form of Government and its own alliance with other nations, whatever form they may take. This means that for countries like India and other territories which are admittedly capable of self-Government, some method must be devised by which they can declare their own wishes. This, I understand, is the basis of the demand for a Constituent Assembly in India and for similar methods of self-determination in other countries. It seems to me consistent with the professions of the British Government, that the British people must concede the demand of the Indian people in some form or other."

Welcomed By Indians, Ignored By Europeans!

No wonder that when the man who had spoken in such unequivocal language arrived in Bombay on the cold morning of December 15, he was given a great reception by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Provincial Trade Union Congress, the Girni Kamgar Union and other radical bodies. No wonder, too, perhaps that not a single European was present at the station to welcome so distinguished a visitor.

I saw Sir Stafford for the first time at the Club of the 'Journalists' Association of India, when he met and answered questions put by the journalists. Prim and tall, Sir Stafford with his rimless glasses looks quite ordinary. Nobody could suspect by looking at him that he was the stormy petrel of the Labour party. But the moment he started speaking, impressions changed. He entered the hall with a crisp "good morning everybody" exactly at the hour and minute fixed for his talk and commenced straightway replying to a series of questions, which, at his suggestion, had been put down on pieces of paper.

The questions ranged over a wide field. Dominion Status for India, Constituent Assembly, Censorship, European politics, cartoons, the influence of Bernard Shaw—were some representative subjects. He answered them all readily, briefly. His replies were lucid, gently persuasive, every argument arranged with the strategic skill of a lawyer. Nothing was out of place or irrelevant. In 45 minutes he had answered all the questions that 50 journalists could put to him.

Best People And Best Places

After the talk to the journalists, a colleague and I went with him to the residence of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who was his host. On the way Sir Stafford expressed himself very well pleased at the informal way in which the meeting had been conducted. "In our country", he said, (and he did not refer to it as 'Home'), "we cannot talk unless we eat." He explained how press luncheons were organised; how, in the course of the luncheon, the guest could not speak to more than two people who happened to be sitting on either side; and, how after a long and heavy meal, the guest would be called upon to make a speech. "The way you did it is far better," he said.

As the car sped on to the seaface and along the Marine Drive, Sir Stafford remarked how beautiful the roads and the buildings were.

"This is the best part of Bombay", I said. "There are horrible places elsewhere."

"That must be", he responded. "The foreign visitor generally sees only the best places in the country."

"And the best people," I suggested.

"Not necessarily", replied Sir Stafford. "The best people do not live in the best places."

That struck me as remarkably true. After all, was not the best and greatest man in India living miles away from a railway station, in a humble mud hut, with no luxury fittings, no distempered walls, no slip-smooth floor.

It is not much that one can talk in a ten-minute drive. But even during that short period Sir Stafford was keen on putting us searching questions. Before we reached his host's bungalow he had questioned us about the Journalists' Association, its membership and if it was an All-India body. He was interested in the labour population of Bombay and asked us questions about the number and frequency of strikes in the city and the degree of success achieved by them.

A tailor was waiting for him at Mr. Desai's residence. Sir Stafford had obviously left in such great hurry that he had not brought enough clothes. We shook hands and bade him goodbye as the tailor started measuring his stately height. "Make me a couple of bags, Oxford bags" he was telling the tailor pointing his hands down his legs, when I last saw him and heard his words.

Gandhiji's Guest

Sir Stafford Cripps arrived in India on Friday December 7 and left Calcutta for Rangoon on Tuesday December 26. During those brief 19 days he visited Allahabad, Lahore, Delhi, Baroda, Bombay, Hyderabad, Wardha and Calcutta. He met prominent men of every sect and party. He had more than two hours' talk with Mr. Jinnah and a long discussion with Dr. Ambedkar. He heard the case of the Momins and acquainted himself with the catholic views of the late Sir Akbar Hydari and Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan. He sat down to dinner in Indian style with Pandit Nehru and Mrs. Naidu on either side. He visited Sevagram and shared the humble fare of the Ashram. He even joined with relish in a 'Bhajia—single cha' type of tea party given to him by the Trade Union Congress at the Servants' of India Socley's Hall.

When Sir Stafford had been a week in India Lord Zetland pronounced a homily to the Congress and the Muslim League. He made no reply to the National demand but spoke at length of Britain's obligations to the Princes and the British commercial interests.

The Working Committee of the National Congress considered the speech of the Noble Lord and after regretting it in a resolution passed at Wardha stated:—"In the opinion of the Working Committee the communal question will never be satisfactorily solved so long as the different parties are to look to a third party, through whose favour they expect to gain special privileges even though it may be at the expense of the nation. The rule of a foreign power over a people involves a division among the elements comprising it."

Freedom—First Step

Numerous appeals were made to Mr. Jinnah to abandon the observance of the 'Deliverance Day' but he refused. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan who was present in Bombay on that day (December 22) did not participate in it. Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Bombay on December 14 with a view to start conversations with Mr. Jinnah, intended to pave the way for a settlement; but, as Mr. Jinnah would not abandon his "Deliverance Day" the conversations were abandoned instead.

With this background it is interesting to note the opinion expressed by Sir Stafford Cripps on this vexed question. These are questions put to him by Calcutta journalists and his answers to them:—

Q.—"How can Socialists best serve the country and their cause?"

A.—"As I see it, the first step in forwarding the cause of Socialism is the winning of the struggle for national freedom. I think at the present time they should concentrate upon creating maximum unity among different communities in order to make the demand, the most successful demand, for national freedom.

Q.—"What do you think of the opinion, which is held by some that so long as the Britishers are in India there would be no solution of the communal problem and it is no use becoming socialists in the present state of things."

A.—"I think it is wrong. If Indians win freedom through all communities and classes joining in the struggle for freedom, the divisions that will appear will not be communal divisions, but class divisions.

Q.—"Will the communal problem be solved so along as the Britishers are in India?"

A.—"I think the first step should be to get rid of British domination and win Self Government for India."

After leaving India Sir Stafford went to China and then back home thorough America. He had not much time to rest. Soon Hitler's Blitzkrieg over Norway had begun and had swept away Chamberlain from office. The new Government initiated new

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NATIONAL WELCOME—When he came to India three years ago, he was welcomed by representatives of the Congress and the Trade Union Congress. The officials and Europeans ignored him. Today he comes here as Lord Privy Seal and is the guest of the Viceroy.

WITH JOURNALISTS—Sir Stafford Cripps said he enjoyed meeting the members of the Journalists' Association and much preferred it to the Press luncheons usually held in England. Will the Indian press be able to meet him as informally during Sir Stafford's present visit?

PROSPECTS OF SPRING

A Week Of War

By N. G. JOG

MARCH, 20.

There has been no event of outstanding importance during the last week. True, Hitler has made one of his seasonal orations, this time in honour of those killed in the last war and the present one, and has once more sworn the "annihilating defeat" of Russia during the coming Summer—not spring as was threatened earlier. But the Fuehrer has lost much of his thunder and fire, not to talk of his reputation as a prophet and his latest threat will cause little anxiety to Stalin. Meanwhile *his* work of annihilating the trapped German armies in Staraya Russa and other pockets is proceeding methodically and relentlessly.

Hitler himself paid a remarkable if unconscious tribute to the epic resistance of the U. S. S. R. when he observed that "the German army has attacked and annihilated again and again always fresh Russian forces only to meet again fresh Russian forces!" One wonders how on the basis of such a damaging confession he expected to instil a new hope in the heart of his sorely tried people. The Fuehrer's speech seems to be a part of the immense propaganda drive undertaken to convince the Germans and the people of occupied Europe that the Nazis really mean business now and that the ensuing spring and summer will bring the war to a decisive conclusion. This is not merely a war of nerves, for the Nazis have realised that there are not too many springs left for them now. The sands of time are fast running out

War Of Attrition

While feverish preparations are being made to meet the possible German onslaughts both in the Middle and Near East, it is evident that the main brunt of the attack will have to be borne by Russia, who may simultaneously have to face a Japanese invasion of Siberia. The Russian war has already passed through two distinct stages and we are now on the eve of the third which will prove to be of crucial importance

It is true that the Russian counter-offensive has not proved so speedily successful as did the original German offensive, which was halted only on the doorstep of Moscow as it were. The Germans, in spite of the rigours of the winter and ceaseless attacks of the Red Army in front and of the guerillas from behind, have tenaciously held their main forward positions. Beginning from Schlusselburg in the north, they still hold Novogorod, Staraya Russa, Rzhev, Vyazma, Smolensk, Briansk, Orel, Kursk, Kharkov and Taganrog on the shore of the Sea of Azov, which marks their extreme southward push.

Whatever indentations and encirclements have been made by the Russian forces, the Germans have clung to those strongly fortified outposts with their eye-lids as it were. The 16th Army, for example, has still stuck to Staraya Russa, though it has to suffer untold privations and pay an increasingly heavy toll every passing day. While this feat is no doubt most admirable, one must note in this connection that such a war of attrition favours the Soviet much more than it does Germany even though the former cannot claim any dramatic victories.

Serious Drain

In the first place, the German casualties have assumed colossal proportions and this drain on German man power cannot continue long. The Russians already believe that the quality of the troops they face at present is far inferior to that of the earlier German forces. The flower of the German army, if not decimated, has suffered a serious dimunition, while on the Soviet side their victories have given its armies a new strength and confidence. Something more than the legend of Nazi invincibility has been lost on the snow-clad steppes of Russia. The Russians now know where the Achille's Heel of the enemy lies.

Secondly, the morale of the German nation is no longer what it was—thanks again to Russia. This is inevitable when practically every German home has lost a male member. More serious is the situation among the satellites of Germany. In Finland, there is now an open talk of the early cessation of the war—as far as the Finns are concerned—while in the Balkan countries, the process of disillusionment has already begun.

The third and most important consequence of the war of attrition is that Hitler has been compelled to draw heavily on his reserves of men and material, which he was busy training and marshalling for his spring campaign. The reference to summer in Hitler's speech is itself an index of the disorganisation and delay caused by the Russian counter-offensive. The encircled army in Staraya Russa, for example has to be supplied entirely from the air, which is a most costly operation. The latest reports indicate that huge stocks and heavy equipments are being destroyed in Kharkov, which Marshal von Bock has apparently decided to be no longer tenable. If the news is confirmed, it will be nothing short of a major disaster for Hitler and it will have serious repurcussions on the entire German line from north to south

Synchronised Offensive

One must nevertheless not underrate the formidable power that the Nazis still wield. They hold a whole continent in fee and the German youth is still a fanatical follower of the Fuhrer. The Nazis will now be fighting for their very lives and they will try their utmost to carry death and destruction to the enemy. It is already being hinted that they will resort to chemical warfare in the spring. That the Russians are grimly aware of the ordeal they will have to face in the near future is evident from the speech delivered recently in New York by M Litvinov, when he once again pleaded the opening of another front in Europe instead of waiting for Hitler to strike wherever and whenever he pleases.

One may draw what consolation one can in this connection from the assurance given by Lord Halifax on the same occasion that Britain was determined not to leave the enemy the monopoly of initiative and that the war would not be fought on merely a defensive strategy. It is true that intensive preparations are being made both in the Middle and Near East to meet Hitler's challenge and that the road to Baghdad will be full of unpleasant surprises for Hitler's goose-stepping legions. But such preparations fall essentially under the defensive strategy category and M. Litvinov had probably something different in view when he made his pointed remarks.

Ominous as the prospects of a German spring offensive would be in any circumstances, they take a more fearful mien when they are seen against the background of the Japanese blitzkrieg in the Far East. It is very likely that Tokyo, too, has its own plans for spring tucked up its sleeve and we must be prepared to witness a synchronised performance in both the hemispheres. Russia particularly looms large in the picture with the ever-present threat both from the east and the west. Personally, however, I have grave doubts whether the Japs would burn—or frostbite—their fingers in Siberia in order to oblige Hitler.

Heartening Factor

General Douglas MacArthur's translation from Philippines to Australia as the supreme C-in-C of the Allies is as dramatic as it is well-deserved. He is the one commander who has stood up to the Japs, though not more than a delaying action was expected of him. His resistance in the Batan Peninsula in the teeth of overwhelming odds savours nothing short of the miraculous and his presence in Australia is the most heartening factor of the present situation in the south-west Pacific.

General MacArthur's charge of his new command was happily heralded by a smashing blow delivered to Japanese shipping operating in those waters. As many as 23 Japanese ships were damaged out of which 11 were probably and two possibly sunk. This will go a long way to redress the heavy losses suffered by the Allies in the final naval battle off Java. This has considerably bucked up the gallant defenders of Australia, though there is, fortunately, no tendency to exaggerate the importance of this victory.

The Japs on their part have proceeded with their overland advance to Port Moresby, which has received a succession of bombing attacks during the last week. It is essential that the Japanese advance is stemmed in time, as the occupation of New Guinea would constitute a serious threat to the eastern sea-board of Australia. One is not aware of the strength of the Allied army garrisoned in New Guinea but one is afraid that it is not very substantial. The best way to prevent the Japs from landing in Australia would be to pin them down to if not kick them out altogether out of New Guinea as well as Timor. If it is a case of too late for the latter, the former is still feasible.

In Burma there has been mostly a lull though the latest news of the withdrawal of British forces from Tharawaddy is rather disappointing after General Alexander's assurance last week. The Chinese troops in Burma, however, have successfully resisted Japanese attempts to cross the Thailand frontier into Burma. The Chinese are not merely helping Britain to fight the Battle of Burma but also fighting the Battle of China itself For one of the main goals of Japan's spring offensive may well be to isolate China from her Allies and then to launch an all-out blitzkrieg from all sides.

Sir Stafford Cripps

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and vigorous policies. In view of the deterioration of the position in the West, the Government now made a more determined effort than ever before to win the favour of Russia. Already at the end of March it had taken steps to renew the talks for a Trade agreement which had been commenced in the previous autumn and broken off in consequence of the Russian invasion of Finland. At the end of May it sent Sir Stafford Cripps, who it was thought would be "persona grata" with the Russian Government, on an exploratory mission to Moscow, and when the Soviet Government insisted that he must come either as an Ambassador or not at all, conferred on him ambassadorial status. He arrived in Moscow early in June, 1941, at a time when, owing to new developments, he found much more serious matters to deal with than trade relations

How well he did his work becomes apparent from the fact that within a year after his arrival in Moscow Hitler had scrapped his treaty with Russia and had launched his attack.

Invitation To Freedom?

The shock of Hitler's Blitzkrieg in the West sent Cripps to Russia and the Japanese descent into the Pacific is now sending him to India.

His mission in India is best expressed in the words he himself used in the course of a speech he delivered at the Opera House in Bombay.

"Liberty is not something which has merely to be preserved as it exists. It is something that has to be fought for and won. Nor will the mere winning of it be enough, for then we must devise a form of democratic government which would preserve that freedom and liberty as a fundamental right of every person in one nation.

"To this great cause of suppressed and exploited humanity every man and woman who has a wider vision of the possibilities that to-day the world holds out for us, is called, not as a mere matter of sentiment or emotion but as a duty of the highest order to that inner spirit which inspires all the best side of our life—by whatever name we may call it—and I beg that you in your land will join with us in our land and those who are fighting the same battle for liberty in many other countries so that together we may go forward to victory."

Three years after he made that speech Sir Stafford is coming with concrete proposals which are intended to put that sentiment into action. But in this task he has to face here as he had to face in Moscow a mountain of mistrust. D Mowshowitch, writing in the Annual Register for 1940, after narrating the complicated negotiations in that connection says:—"The very fact of the sudden change from Sir William Seeds to the Left-winger Cripps was viewed with suspicion by the Soviet Government, and they were not convinced that Britain under Churchill would not betray Russia at a suitable moment as they feared the Chamberlain Government might do."

Will He Change?

Nor was the suspicion onesided. Cripps was again in London on June 12, 1941, ten days before Hitler's attack on Russia. Undoubtedly his influence had not a little to do with the prompt declaration of Churchill that Hitler's attack made no difference to the determination of Britain to fight Hitler to the last ditch.

Whether Cripps will be able to repeat in India, his performance in Moscow depends naturally on the strength of his faith in his professions and principles. In this connection a question put to him in Bombay during his last visit by a colleague (now, alas, no more) and his answer to it are of great interest

Will you change your opinion about India" he was asked, "if you are appointed Secretary of State for India? Are you sure you will not prove to be another MacDonald?"

His answer was characteristic. "I have never met anyone," he said, "who can put his hand on his heart and say, I will never change my opinion. However, I can assure you that I will not change my fundamental views."

I hope he has not.

Wells To Be Dug In Ahmedabad River Be

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 21.

A provision of Rs. 20,0.0 for new ambulance cars and another of Rs. 2,00,000 for digging wells in the river bed owing to the present critical situation, are contained in the budget proposals which will be placed before the General Board on March 25.

Owing to the unsatisfactory financial condition of the municipality, the Chief Officer has recommended that steps should be taken to find new sources of revenue.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The other day Bro. Indra U. Vasavada, our Provincial Joint Secretary, related an amusing story to the Balkan-ji-Bari children. The story bears a good moral. I thought I should reproduce it in this 'Corner" for the advantage of all boys and girls. The pictures appearing on this page illustrate the story nicely, and are drawn by Bro. Rajadyaksha. I would be glad to know from you, when you write to me next time, how interesting you found the story. Well, let us now begin:—

Under a bilwa tree sat a hare thinking deeply. The days were bad, he thought, bad indeed! Suppose the earth fell—fell down, down, down—what would happen to the poor hare? Oh....d.... dear", he sighed.

In a moment a fruit fell from the tree with a thud. "Oh, the earth is falling! The earth is falling. Run, run, run!" he cried, and began to run.

On the way he met a deer who greeted the hare with "Hullo," and asked him why he was running?

"Running? Oh, dear!" the hare replied. "The earth is falling; run, run, run."

"Good God!" thought the deer, "The earth is falling? Is it? Run, run, run!"

Both the hare and the deer were running fast, and happened to meet an ox.

"What's the matter?" the ox enquired, "Why are you running?"

"The earth is falling, replied the deer, "Friend, run, run, run."

"The earth is falling," the ox repeated, "Run, run, run."

Then they met a buffalo, a tiger and a fox. And they followed them. All were running and shouting, "The earth is falling; run, run, run."

Now they met a lion, and he asked roaring, "Stupid fellows! Aye! Why are you running like mad-caps?"

"Your Majesty," the fox replied, "The earth is falling. We are running to save our lives. Please, Your Majesty, run, run, run."

"To be sure," said the lion, "Yes, yes, yes. The earth is falling. Run on, friends, run on. The earth is falling; run, run, run."

Thus, as all were running, they came across an elephant. And he wondered, "What's this? What's the matter?"

"Friend," the lion responded to him. "The earth is falling; run!"

"Earth falling?" the elephant was surprised, "No, no!....But, oh? It may be—the lion says so! Let us run."

Thus one after the other all were running. After a while, the elephant began to get tired, so he asked the lion: "Well, the earth does not seem to fall yet. Who told you the earth was falling?"

"Oh!" the lion replied, "The fox told me that."

The elephant asked the fox then, who had given him the information, and he referred to the tiger, and the tiger referred to the buffalo, and the buffalo to the ox, and the ox to the deer, and the deer to the hare, and the hare, like the all-wise, began to say: "None need tell me. I know it myself. I saw the earth falling under the bilwa tree."

The whole party had given a round and reached the bilwa tree by now, so the elephant said to him: "Here is the bilwa tree. Show us where the earth was falling."

"Sure," the hare replied, "Look here. I was standing under the tree and...." A fruit fell with a thud again, so the hare said: "Lo! the earth is falling; run, run...."

The elephant caught the hare by the trunk, as he started running once more, and all were wondering whether to follow him or not. He threw him up in the air, and said: "My dear! The earth is not falling; but you are falling."

The hare fell on the leaves with a bang, and all cried: "Hey.... hey....Is that the earth falling?"

Your loving DADA

'Suppose the earth falls, what will happen?"

The Elephant caught the Hare by the trunk and threw him up in the air.

The Hare, the Deer, the Ox, the Lion, the Fox—Everyone ran to save his own life.

LOOKING AFTER THE PREMIER

This Is Mrs. Churchill's Main Job, Though Her Interests Are Many

The Premier and his wife

These are strenuous days for Prime Minister Churchill. They are also strenuous days for Mrs. Churchill. No woman in England, excepting the Queen, lives closer to the centre of events nor under greater pressure.

Most people seeing Mrs Churchill for the first time are impressed by a certain quality of youthfulness in her. She is tall and slim and always well dressed. She has gray green eyes in a pale face with chiselled features and silver hair. She seems to be full of life. She played very good tennis up to the beginning of the war. She has a quick, unaffected smile and people praise her intelligence as well as her vivacity. She suggests a heroine out of a novel by George Meredith.

It was characteristic of her to take up with passionate wholeheartedness the cause of the suffering people of Russia and to know, as she said, that what the people of Britain were longing for was to give what they could in practical relief. As lists were telegraphed to her from Mocow showing the needs of the Russians —drugs, emergency operating outfits, blood transfusion sets, surgical needles—she became more eloquent in her appeals, more energetic and more fertile in ideas The poeple of Russia she said, "had set up new standards of courage and endurance. We must pray God that we shall not be subjected to the same trials, but if we are we shall have a very great example before us."

Mrs. Churchill is of Scottish descent, a granddaughter of the seventh Earl of Airlie. Her voice when broadcasting in quality is rather like the voice of the Queen When she married Winston Churchill in 1908 he already was a Cabinet Minister at the age of 34 He has described the marriage as "much the most fortunate and most joyous event which has happened to me in my whole life".

Out Of Limelight

Not the least of Mrs. Churchill's achievements is to have been married to Winston Churchill for thirty-three years and to have kept out of the limelight. Without cultivating a conspicuous obscurity, she has nevertheless managed to remain a private person. She doesn't herself write and no one has written about her except her husband in one or two brief lyrical allusions in his autobiography. She doesn't give interviews. Many people have wished to paint her. She was painted once many years ago, but the portrait was not a success. It used to hang at Chartwell, the country home of the Churchills, on the slopes of Westerham in Kent—an old manor house Winston Churchill bought when his wife was on a holiday and took her to see as a surprise on her return.

That Mrs Churchill is almost unknown to the public is not for lack of personality nor from being dimmed by the brilliance which Mr. Churchill inevitably sheds; on the contrary, she is very much a person in her own right. "A queen among women" is Lord Riddell's description of her, and to this he added, "and manages Winston very well."

Her children, too, are not without spirit. Sarah, the second daughter, who has her mother's good looks, decided on a stage career and is well-known as an actress. Now, however, she has joined the Women's Auxiliary Air Force, Mary, the youngest, aged 19, is in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, learning gunnery. Mrs. Duncan Sandys, who was in the Women's Royal Naval Service, is now a Red Cross voluntary nurse. Randolph Churchill is with the army in the Middle East.

"Much the most fortunate and most joyous event which has happened to me in my who'e life".—Mr. Churchill on his marriage.

How does Mrs. Churchill maintain the pace and keep not only herself but her husband, too, full of life and energy? She has seen the hour come to match the man her husband is—and no doubt always knew himself to be—and to exercise his genius for leadership. But it did not come till he was 66. He lives every moment of life to the full, but the toughest spirit must lean for personal support when it is human, and the Prime Minister is immensely human.

Prescription For Living

Mrs. Churchill's prescription for living emphasizes the importance of good food. David Lloyd George records that she once told him that in event of anything happening to her she would leave written instructions to her successor on "How to manage Winston Churchill." A good dinner for the Prime Minister is still one of the most important items of her day. Three things are necessary in providing good food, she says. You must take an interest in it, you mut give plenty of time to it and you must take infinite pains, writes Kathleen Woodward in "New York Times Magazine."

The other day she went to lunch at the feeding centre in Fulham. The officials concerned were prepared for a little polite talk about light cooking. What she talked to them about was roast beef, among other things, and fried onions and various ways of cooking plum duff. Every one had fun and the edification was mutual.

There is an oak-panelled dining room at No. 10 Downing Street where about fifty people can sit down, but now there is little or no official entertaining in Downing Street. The Prime Minister and Mrs. Churchill have most of their meals in a private room, painted white over oak panels, looking on the garden. Their bed-rooms are on the top floor, which has been connected with the first floor by a new staircase —the work of Sir Phillip Sassoon when he was First Commissioner of Works in 1937. As late as the Asquiths' tenure of No 10 there was only one bath in the house—a metal bath—and also only one bookshelf, in the hall, filled with Hansard's official parliamentary reports. Since then the Office of Works has added bookshelves as well as bathrooms.

The barrier between official and private life at No. 10 is not too well defined. The Cabinet room, with its twenty blotting books bound in black on a green-covered table, is on the ground floor. The two principal private secretaries have rooms opening on it. It has five windows looking onto the garden, where pigeons coo in hawthorn trees.

No. 10 Downing Street

Among those who will soon see Mrs. Churchill making home life as comfortable and as safe as possible in London to-day during intervals snatched from so many calls upon her time and energy will be a party of American women. Mrs. Churchill has identified herself with the invitations just forwarded to the United States to fourteen women's organizations requesting that they send one delegate each to this country to see each phase of the war work women are doing and she has invited the party to No. 10 Downing Street. They will see nothing abnormal about Downing Street itself except for a few strands of barbed wire and perhaps half a dozen sandbags.

Downing Street wears its old peacetime look. There are as usual one or two friendly policemen, about, and as you lift the lionshead knocker of No. 10 you observe a high polish on the dark green paint of the front door. white curtains at the window are very decorous. Although bombs have fallen all round it the house is as unscathed as when Sir Robert Walpole moved in and No. 10 became for the first time the residence of the Prime Minister of England.

Any day in Mrs. Churchill's life now begins with an attack on the formidable mail coming to her personally and as chairman of the Aid to Russia Fund of the Red Cross Just before going to the microphone for a recent broadcast she decided to ask that money be sent directly to her at Downing Street instead of to St. James's Palace, as had been arranged. "Palace sounds a little overwhelming," she said.

She is deeply stirred by the drama of Russia and in her own words, "Shaken with pity and horror at the vast scale of human suffering." She is resolved to collect £1,000,000. Within twelve days of her first appeal £370,000 were sent to her. This included a generous donation from the King and Queen, from Queen Mary, £50,000 from Lord Nuffield, that "great imaginative benefactor," as Mrs. Churchill describes him, and a promise of 6,000,000 pennies weekly until the end of the year from people who can give no more There is to be a flag day for Russia. "I hope to be selling flags myself." Mrs. Churchill said.

Shining Tribute

Most letters reaching Downing Street contain some allusion to Winston Churchill. "Will you please thank your husband for all he is doing for us?" "I pray each day that strength will be given him to see us through." The trust of the people in the Prime Minister "fills him with humility," she said.

Mrs. Churchill herself always has been deeply interested in politics. She has followed her husband's career closely. She goes to the House of Commons when he makes an important speech. Naturally she consults him about her own public utterances. One or two phrases in her broadcast appeal for Russia suggested the source of their inspiration.

Her interests are not limited to politics. She has definite views about the nursing profession and its status. She is on the council of a maternity hospital for wives of men serving with the forces.

The other day Mrs. Churchill went to Harrow with the Prime Minister. He addressed to his old school these words.

"We are living in great days, the greatest days our history has seen. We must thank God for allowing each one of us, according to our station, to play a part in making these days memorable in the history of our race."

It only needs a little imagination to realize how consummate an artist in life Mrs. Churchill must be to have kept vital and essentially youthful through all the vicissitudes, disappointments and deferments that marked her husband's career until 1940 when he became Prime Minister Mr. Churchill himself is not unmindful of this, for he concludes his tribute to her: "For what can be more glorious than to be united in one's way through life with a being incapable of an ignoble thought?"

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THE RUSSIAN FILM INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 3)

"Team Work." Every production unit has a "club room", where are copies of the script at al. stages, set and costume designs, etc., so that everyone shall know what is going on and be able to make suggestions. Suggestions come from outside too—several directors publishing their scripts as serials in the magazine of a "patron" factory, to gather suggestions before production. There is also a "film club" in big cities including for discussion and social life, all those in the industry. There are discussions between directors, actors and scenarists of children's films, and hundreds of "child critics" after these latter have seen the films made for them. There is a weekly "Kino", and a monthly theatrical journal "Iskusstvo Kino" (Film Art) for discussion of news and problems.

"SCHEDULES". There is the extraordinary spectacle of directors on various anniversaries undertaking as a social duty to bring their costs and the schedules down by so much per cent in the coming year!

"REWARDS". Big successes bring in royalties not only to director, scenarists and stars, but to quite a number of these on the unit. Eighty-five out of one hundred and sixty-five Stalin prize-winners were film people. Civil decorations (Order of Lenin, Order of the Red Banner of Labour, etc.) are dished out not only for smash-hit pictures but for first-class work of any kind It is quite a usual thing to see cutters and lab., workers in the list of awards. A projectionist, for example, will receive a decoration for, over a period, having a clean screen, no breakdowns, and organising discussion groups on the films he shows among both adults and children in the village visited. In the Finnish war, the decorations given cameramen for work under fire at the front were not civil, but military, just like those received by the soldiers whose perils they shared and whose heroism they not only equalled but recorded.

Effects Of The War

With the war, film workers immediately renounced their rigid hours restrictions. Most of the famous film writers are doing double work, on their own schedules and on short propaganda films. Some of these are highly ingenious, favourite characters from well-known films stepping from the screen to address the audience, show them new and old scenes mixed by trick-work and draw morals from them, etc., Eisenstein is working on Russian versions of British M.O.I. pictures. Pudovkin is turning out war shorts and has written me that Dovzhenko was doing the same in Kiev to the last moment There are scores of newsreel cameramen at the front. One notices it because in Soviet newsreels every cameraman in the front line gets a credit on the title that introduces his item in the reel

—"Sight And Sound."

"New Babylon", a reconstruction of the history of the revolutionary Paris commune. Note the fine composition of this scene.

A scene from "Earth," which dramatised the coming of the new social order to the Russian village.

Comedy, too, is not absent from Russian films. Here is a scene from "Bed And Sofa."

Why Not A Ministry Of Peace?

Miss Vera Brittain's Picture Of The Post-War World

(From Our London Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Mail).

Miss Vera Brittain outlined her ideas of "The Shape or the Future" at Birmingham Co-operative Society Forum. She said so many people were affected by this war that she thought a larger proportion of the population would be working hard to peace than we saw after 1918. She hoped that when the end of the war came the armistice would be for three or four years so that vindictive passions would have time to cool down. There would be no hope for humanity and none for Europe so long as the sovereign nation State remained the final political loyalty. We should never see the end of the sinister power of the State we were confronting until we saw a revival of the power of religion, operating through the different Churches, to make people realise that the end of human life is spiritual and is not at the dictation of a materialistic State. The future of the world would have to be accompanied by a change in the economic system, so that the profit motive no longer was the controlling factor, but, instead, the well-being of the citizen, and the value of him as a person became the real motive power in life.

MINISTRY OF PEACE

Miss Brittain said she thought Britain would have to develop some kinds of new industry. One she suggested is the development of the tourist industry in England. She hopes for some means whereby all people of goodwill can establish a Ministry of Peace, and said the keeping of peace, and the making of it popular with the peoples of different countries, would require propaganda and advertising officially carried out. Britain had to overcome the enormous apathy of her people towards reconstruction and towards political questions—the kind of apathy that never acted until it was too late.

LUCKY YOUNG PEOPLE

Miss Brittain said some young people thought they were unlucky to have been born into this age, faced with frustration, with lack of opportunity, and with suffering before any kind of life had been open to them. Such thoughts were understandable, but the young people of to-day were luckier than those of her generation that went to war to end war and now had to face another. Present youth should be able to profit from mistakes, and it should be easier to get many things changed than in the satisfying period described by an historian as the Victorian sunset. Youth would know what an abyss was like, and would have inspiration to climb up to the sunshine again.

RELIGION TO CHECK FASCISM

How, out of the chaos, could the freedom, essential to an ideal community, be achieved and human values restored? There would have to be first a great revival of the power of organised religion. Here was the only kind of check against the power of totalitarianism. The only power free from State domination was organised religion. Realisation of that was growing; its growth was reflected in the courageous speech of the Bishop of Munster. An international community of sovereign States, judges of their own cause, was impossible What was required was a political community in some kind of international federation. Means by which science could not be used for the destruction of human life must be found Finally, there was the question of economics. Were major industries to be put under the control of the State, or were these to be international schemes? No effectual change could be hoped for until there was realisation of personal responsibility and personal value to the community as a whole.

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'Gharry Sahib'!

(Continued from page 5)

with nine hours to put in his daily takings would be eighteen rupees. After paying three rupees to the owner, as his quota, he would have fifteen rupees left for himself. Which would mean a monthly income of Rs. 450|-. Almost the starting salary of an I.C.S.

But the actual conditions prevailing are just about as dark and dismal, as these hypothetical ones are bright. Inquiries in about a hundred cases gave the average figure of net daily income between Rs. 1|4 and Rs. 1|12. The taxies, the buses, the trams and, of course the local trains prove a formidable competition. The real cause, however, of this—as of almost all Indian tragedies—is the extreme proverty of the people, which compells them to 'foot it out' except when it is absolutely necessary.

"This Is My Bakra"

Of course, the majority of them are dissatisfied with this and resort to various devices to augment this frugal figure. One of them approached a rural immigrant family at Ferry Wharf, early one morning. They wanted to go to Kalbadevi. He told them Kalbadevi was about 9 miles away and since they had so much luggage, he would charge them eight rupees.

In the meantime another gharriwalla came on the scene. But 'our friend' told him to 'lay off.' Said he, in effect, "This is my 'bakra'." In the end taking into consideration their poverty etc., he charged them Rs. 7|8|-. Now Kalbadevi is only a couple of miles from Ferry Wharf. So he took them round and round and they reached their destination after over an hour.

And then, of course, there is Mahaluxmi on race days. That is a day to look forward to. More than 75% of the city's gharries 'wend their way' thither carrying the hopeful gamblers whose hopes are destined to be short-lived. 'Our friend' looks upon the race day as a sort of badly needed succour.

So that when he heard the bazar version of the Congress Government's move to restrict the number of the race days, he spat and abused and finally prayed that they might yet see the folly of their move.

According to my findings there are not many unemployed among the gharriawallas. And most of these are dependant upon the working ghariwallas. This is possible because the majority of them have a bond of 'kith and kin.' They come from the Muslim—or rather the convert Muslim—community of Palanpur and its neighbourhood. The 'lingua franca' of the ghariwallas is a rural dialect of Gujarati.

Grass Widowers

I found that about 75% of them are married. But most of them are grass widowers, as less than 25% bring their families with them. They manage to send about ten rupees a month to their families, the size of which is usually liberal. Once a year they stage a 'home coming.' Almost invariably this results in an increase in the family. But thanks to India's enviable death rate, the tragic effects of the 'home coming' are somewhat mitigated.

The standard of life of these grass widowers and the bachelors is pitiful. More often than not, they lead a life akin to that of their horses. Some of them even spend their nights in the stables sleeping in the gharries. The married ones lead a slightly more regular—but just as poor—life.

They reside in the back alleys of Bellasis Road, Kamatipura and Falkland Road, in dwellings that would never be declared fit for human habitation in any country other than ours.' One room, 15 x 15, houses as many as ten souls.

On a monthly income of about forty rupees how it is possible for these ten souls to exist, and what sort of a life could they be leading—these questions are too pathetic for me to treat here.

Being economically very poor, physically all our friends are emaciated, and surprisingly enough, politically unconscious. But of that more later. In the meantime, we find that these people along with the rest of India—have taken an intense dislike to the 'white skin.' They are frankly discourteous to them whenever they can be.

But to society, in general, he has accidentally proved a blessing in disguise. With the deterioration of decency in our life, which is only too apparent of late, and with a premium on bullying, the motorist had become a veritable pest. He became a road hog and was fast earning the thanks of the undertakers and doctors, who had either to bury or to treat his victims.

"Gharry, Sahib"

And here is where our friend comes in. With myriads of horns hooting, and with motor hogs just itching to do 'something' to him, in the thickest of traffic all he does is to put his whip straight up. And after that you do anything at your peril, whoever you may be. If the motorist is a little less hoggish to-day, we have to thank 'our friend' wholly and solely for it.

But in the same breath we can't but curse him. For in the process of being a corrective to the motorist, he has himself become a damned hog. He takes a delight in coming up as close as possible behind a group of pedestrians and snarling at them, at the very last minute, to get out of his way.

You wait for a long time to cross a busy thoroughfare. Just when the opportunity is there and you hold by one hand your wife and by the other your child, a gharriwalla comes and pauses just between you and the crossing, grins and asks, "Gharry, Sahib?" If you accede he pats himself on the back. If you don't he will look at you with the contempt you deserve.

Good Samaritan

But when he is not in one of these hoggish moods, he is quite a hero. One day a beggar was dying on the footpath at Opera House. I asked a gharriwala to take him to the hospital. I emptied my pocket but the total wealth was only six annas. Seeing this 'our friend' refused to take a pie.

One day he was carrying some passengers, during the riots, through an infected locality. A few mawalis rushed at the gharry. Our friend's whip did more work in those few minutes than possibly a month of ordinary driving. He managed to get away.

As I said before, 'our friend' is politically unconscious. He has given Comrade S. H. Jhabhvala—who is to the ghariwalla, as he is to many other exploited people, the living (though living very frugally) embodiment of hope—many a grey hair.

Again and again this indefatigable crusader tried to unite them into well-knit organisation, but his efforts have had, so far, only short time success. Thrice has the Union been born, but each time the 'infant' has died for sheer lack of life.

Suffused liberally with the spirit of a comaradiere born out of the common bond of suffering, our friends do come together. But politics, as such, have failed to catch what little imagination they have.

During their Union days they would hold hectic meetings at Northbrook Gardens. But the usual venue for their deliberations would be some stables at Bellasis Road, where, in home surroundings, momentous discussions would take place.

The meetings would begin about midnight and there would be much speaking and still more laughter. These meetings, beside serving the political need, would also serve as a badly needed social club. Tea would invariably be passed round and pan-supari would make its appearance at the proper time.

And this 'our friend' relished. He is as much a human being as anybody else. He has, therefore, all the failings of the mortal man. He drinks whenever he can afford it and sometimes even when he cannot. The grass widowers and the bachelors are pretty frequent visitor to the 'cages' at Forras and other Roads.

Usually his health is below par. The odd hours of work, the roasting in the sun, the exposure to rain and nature's other cruel elements, join hands with his pressing poverty to achieve this. In this connection, Comrade Jhabhvala, in one of his maternal moods, suggested that there should be a sort of canopy above the box-seat to protect our friend from the elements. Our friend protested vehemently. The canopy would give the box-seat the appearance of a 'palki', and him the appearance of newly-wedded bride being brought home. He would rather face the sun and the rain.

But this exposure has resulted in a short temper and foulish language. However, from personal experience, I am in a position to state—and I am very happy to—that he means no harm and bears no ill-will to any but his persecutors. And among these, he will tell you with a twinkle, he counts those who haggle over the fare, and try to beat him down to the last pie.

But when he heard of the petrol rationing he was happy. Now he decided to have his own back on "them all thrice cursed taxi-drivers". But this rosy dream was aborted by the farcical rationing of October, 1941. The latest scheme has, however, helped him by about 25 per cent, but that has failed to satisfy him. He is praying for the day when all the petrol will dry up, and this 'tin pot' on four wheels will become a historical relic.

A very few of 'our friends' do own the cabs and horses. In other words they are 'owner drivers'. But as I am dealing here only with the story of the drivers, I am leaving alone, for the time being, these 'owner drivers'. The story of these few, as drivers, is no different from that of the other drivers.

Among 'our friends', as I have said before, is a close bond of 'kith and kin. There is much respect for the elderly ones, not always justified, and they are hailed by such endearing names as Dada, Ustad, Chacha, etc.

I want to repeat once again, that our friends are no better and no worse than you and me. If they are road hogs, they are not the only ones. If at times they show a lack of scruples, then "let him who is without sin cast the first stone".

True, he indulges in antics which are bound to annoy you. But you must remember that he does this to bully you into engaging him. Don't forget that he is himself a victim of bullying by his hungry stomach.

A family was standing by the kerb side. 'Our friend' espied it. Promptly his gharry came over, and with an apologetic grin on lips, he goaded the horse's nose straight into the family scattering them, as a sort of a greeting, and then he asked, "Gharry, Sahib?" What could you do?

A raw recruit, put on sentry-go for the first time was told that the password for the night was the word "Orange".

After an hour the first stranger approached in the darkness.

"Halt! Who goes there?" declaimed the sentry.

"Friend", said the stranger.

"Advance, friend, and say 'orange'," was the reply.

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INDIANS IN WARTIME BRITAIN

How Businessmen Have Been Affected

By MR. S. LALL (Deputy High Commissioner For India)

IN WAR-time the seasonal influx of Indian visitors is suspended. However, there are many of our compatriots still here.

Firstly, in civilian employment there are doctors, lawyers, Government servants, businessmen, pedlars, and the Bevin trainees. They are all from different parts of India and of different communities, but we are Indians first.

The medical profession is well represented, and according to some estimates there are about four hundred Indian doctors practising in the United Kingdom, of whom over one hundred are in London. One meets them in large numbers at social functions in London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow and other places. They are held in high esteem.

One was elected by British people to be Mayor of an important London borough. Some have achieved considerable reputation as specialists in surgery, ophthalmology, etc., but the majority are scattered over England serving the community as general practitioners. In most cases these doctors have built up their practices by their own efforts.

One may ask why there are so many of our doctors here when there is a crying need for good doctors in India. In answer to this question one Indian doctor told me: "No one is a prophet in his own country."

Badly Hit

Strangely enough, there are very few lawyers, although this profession is greatly overcrowded in India. The few who are here are mostly barristers practising in the Privy Council.

Before the war one used to meet quite a large number of Indian businessmen. Generally speaking, they were importers of Indian goods. They have been badly hit by the war. Only those dealing in essential war commodities are now able to carry on. A large number who dealt in articles such as fancy brassware, woodwork, sports goods, fancy mats and matting, lace work, carpets, and so on, were unable to secure shipping space or import licences. They have therefore been compelled to close down.

Then there are a few Indians in Government or Imperial services apart from the High Commissioner's Office. Since the war a certain number of Indians are serving in the B. B. C. I think I might also mention the few, unfortunately few, Indian journalists representing Indian newspapers here.

At the moment, some of the most prominent Indians are not with us. We are awaiting the arrival of the newly-appointed High Commissioner for India. The Indian Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is also expected. Only one out of the three Indian Advisers to the Secretary of State for India is at present in England.

Pedlars' Lot

Then there are the pedlars and the Bevin trainees. For many years poor and illiterate Indians have been coming to this country in comparatively large numbers to earn their livelihood by peddling. They sold mainly scarves, pullovers, stockings, and shawls. It is surprising how with their poor knowledge of English they were able to do business. Most of the pedlars were able to send money to their homes in India. A few married and settled down here.

Peddling suffered seriously in the industrial depression and again at the outbreak of war. But under the rapid expansion of war industries many of the pedlars were able to find employment in other directions. Some are earning good wages in munitions factories, and some are serving in the Army, particularly in the Indian Pioneer Corps. The Indian trainees to whom I have referred are sent here for technical training so that on their return they may be able to take their part in the expansion of India's war industries.

The first batch of fifty have now completed their training; the second batch have finished their preliminary course at their training centre and are working in factories, the third batch have recently arrived and are busy doing their work. I have seen all three parties and can say that they are well looked after. The people at their hostel are very kind and hospitable to them. I have every hope that these men will give a good account of themselves when they return home.

Fighting Services

I come now to Indians in the fighting services. Indians are serving here in all ranks of the Royal Air Force, the British Army, and the Royal Navy and Fleet Air Arm. The Royal Air Force is the most popular. Our boys in the Air Force appear to be remarkably fit and happy working as pilots, navigators, radio operators and air gunners, as well as ground staff.

We are represented in the Royal Navy, the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Though the numbers are very small, it is good that we have made a beginning. One young Indian officer of the Royal Indian Navy who is here serving with the Royal Navy told me that he found the life at sea most interesting.

The life in the Army gives the boys a smart appearance and the physical training does wonders. A friend of mine who had a marked tendency to corpulence saw me some months after he had joined us. It was a pleasure to look at him and I envied the reappearance of his waist line and the expansion of his chest. Then there are men of the Indian Contingent from Dunkirk. These seasoned soldiers, with their fine military bearing and discipline, have rightly attracted much attention.

Lonely Souls

Lately I visited the Indian Company of the Auxiliary Pioneer Corps. This Corps has rendered valuable service in many ways. The men are warmly clothed and special facilities are provided for Indian food.

Indians in the fighting forces sometimes feel lonely and they miss their family life. They have no home to go to for their leave The Empire Societies' War Hospitality Committee are doing much to make life happy for all soldiers, sailors and airmen from overseas Entertainments are provided and arrangements made for private hospitality and sight-seeing The Indian Comforts Fund at India House in addition to their work of providing comforts, has a tea party every Tuesday for men from the Indian Contingent. Our young men are helped to establish contact with their fellows from all parts of the British Commonwealth and from America.

In conclusion, it will not be forgotten that many of those of whom I have spoken this evening have their families with them in this country. I pay my tribute to my country-women for the part they have played by sustaining us in circumstances of sacrifices wherein the share of womanhood has never been greater.—(A B.B.C. Broadcast).

RUMOURS & MORALE

By The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadsworth.

In times of peace it is an interesting and amusing study to trace the growth of fantastic stories which pass from mouth to mouth, gradually losing all resemblance to the mild incidents from which they started

But in times of war, rumour is a deadly peril to the common cause. It works like fire, spreading panic and undermining discipline and common sense. When there is a fire in a crowded place, it is not the flames which cause the casualties. The real danger lies in the ruthlessness of the panic-stricken mob, trampling underfoot the weak and helpless in a mad stampede for safety And so it is with rumour, which destroys morale, stultifies the forces of law and order and turns the instinct for self-preservation into a destructive force.

It is much easier to start a rumour than to stop it One lighted match will start a fire which ten fire-engines cannot extinguish Rumour, like fires, fall naturally into two classes, the accidental and the intentional, both equally difficult to extinguish and sometimes equally disastrous in their results We hear a good deal nowadays about a mysterious quality known as morale and I fancy that many of us are apt to think of morale as if it were a kind of epidemic prevalent only in foreign lands But the French word "morale" means very much the same as the English word spirit Let us be of good spirit and cast from us depressing and largely untrue rumours. — ("Courtesy All-India Radio.")

SOVIET SPORTSMEN CARRY ON

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

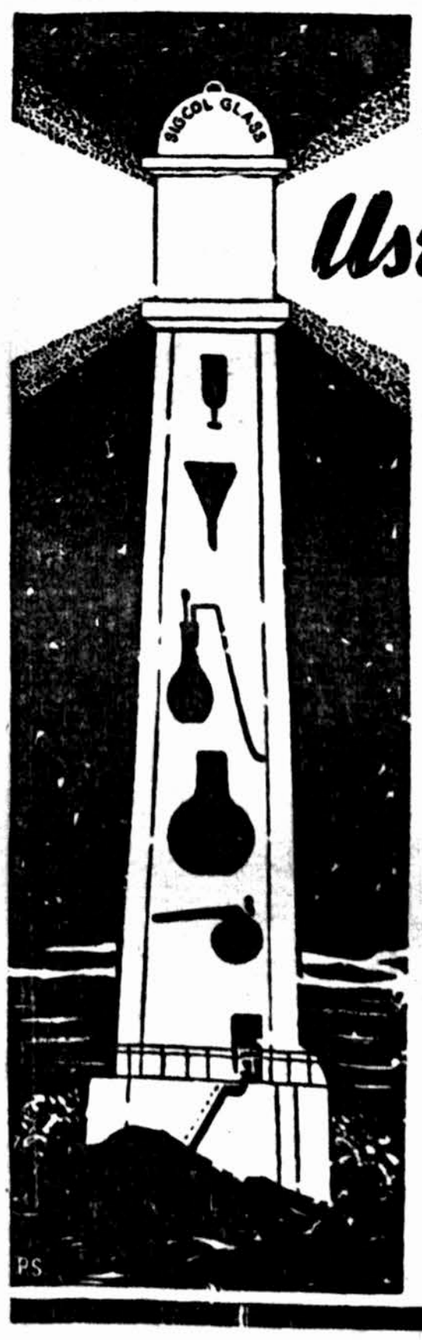
Despite the war, the number of sports events in the Soviet capital has not decreased. Recently, the Moscow Footfall Cup series was played, and there were also cycling races, yacht and rowing races, and a hand-grenade throwing competition.

The war has changed the nature of some of the events. Competitions in bayonet drill, hand-grenade throwing, hurdling and cycling have become particularly popular. Hundreds of Moscow athletes are practising to throw petrol bottles and bundles of hand-grenades at dummy tanks. These exercises are part of a special programme for Moscow audiences.

Many of the city's prominent sportsmen have joined the Forces. Nevertheless, whenever possible, the Red Army Command willingly release athletes for participation in special events.

The Moscow Regatta was won by two crews representing Red Army units, and headed by Dolgushin, one of the Soviet Union's finest oarsmen.

Twenty games in the Senior Footfall Division were played So far the champion Dynamo team is still leading without a single defeat. Matches invariably attract thousands of spectators



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B. G. Horniman

(Continued from page 2)

power that an appeal was instituted and success accrued Talking to me, he once remarked that every principle of journalistic freedom must be fought for and won in a court of law For the traditions of journalism, he said, were sanctified by the dicta of judges. He would sometimes say "I don't know, Azad, why people in this country are so afraid of exposing men who ought to be exposed. When one has substantially accurate information at one's disposal, one must risk a little that society may benefit much. Given ability and bonafides, the seachlight of newspapers can reveal many ugly sores for which the public ought to be thankful."

Special Session Of Congress

Prior to the Special Congress of 1918 came another of those magnificent opportunities in the busy career of Horniman The Central Provinces and Berar invited Horniman to preside over the Special Session of the Conference and accorded him a most enthusiastic reception. Considering that the Conference was meeting almost on the eve of the Special Congress, it was significant that the citizens of the Central Provinces and Berar should have looked to the talented Editor of the 'Chronicle" for guidance. The Conference was a great success. It added another notable achievement to his long list. His presidential address still remains one of the masterpieces in the political literature of the country

In September 1918 the Special Congress was held in Bombay. It was then generally recognised that Horniman's influence was most marked. At this time some unfortunate attempts were made to bring about a re-union between the two sections. To many of the fossilized fraternity, Horniman's presence was most galling. It was due to his instinctive detestation of sham and hypocrisy that the weight of Horniman was thrown against the rapprochement and the ignoble compromise was averted About this time another of the triumphs of the "Chronicle" comes to my mind. Domineered and demented Delhi was calling out for help One of her sons had been made to stand in the prisoner's dock and the officials were gleeful at the prospect of an energetic Home Ruler being temporarily consigned to oblivion. They received a rude shock when the best legal talent was procured for Asaf Ali's defence at considerable expense. The inspiration for this came from Horniman, and those who gave the undertaking to meet the expenses depended largely on his moral support. The trial became a 'casus celebre' and more than one reputation was made out of it.

Willingdon Memorial Agitation

That memorable day, in the history of Bombay, the 11th of December 1918, will take up a chapter in itself. A systematic and capable agitation was kept up in the columns of the "Chronicle" against the voting away of the honour of this city by a few flashlight flunkeys. Who that had heard Horniman deliver his great phillipic against Lord Willingdon at Shantaram's Chawl could ever efface from memory the resounding words uttered with a gesture of delightful irony, lifting up the right hand with the index finger pointing upwards, "Are we going to the Town Hall to vote a memorial to Lord Willingdon?" Instantly the atmosphere vibrated with a voluminous cry of "No" issuing from ten thousand throats. I can vouch from my own experience that in spite of the stupendous labour which the paper required during those exciting days. Horniman used to attend to every detail of the campaign, though I suspect that the strain caused by overwork was partly responsible for his break-down in the April of the year following. The magnificent spectacle of the evening of the 11th will remain for ever engraved on the minds of those who saw it. The few that were privileged to know the inner history of this movement know how much of the success was due to his untiring efforts. Fresh from this great triumph Horniman attended the Sessions of the Congress at Delhi and the superb work which he did on the Subjects Committee bears an everlasting testimony to his profound love of this unhappy country.

A not less notable event in the history of the "Chronicle" under Horniman was the great strike of 1919. Hardly few weeks had passed since the new Governor had been installed at the Secretariat. The powers of autocracy were trying their best to discredit the strike for obvious reasons. Horniman alone among journalists stood out, challenging the right of the myrmidons of law and order to dictate to the poor, under-paid mill-hands by the sweat of whose brow the shareholders were drawing their fat dividends. The strike lasted nearly a month. The whole period was one of uncompromising warfare between the executive and the "Chronicle." It is a matter not so well-known how Horniman kept up, day after day, the struggle against the reactionaries In spite of the numerous attempts to engineer the triumph of "Vincent Maharaj ki Jai" the end of the contest proved the discomfiture of his tribe. Notwithstanding the spiteful misrepresentations which at this time seem to have been poured into the ears of the new Governor, the reading of the course of events in the "Chronicle" proved correct and the conclusion fully justified the confidence of the public in Horniman's judgment.

Satyagraha & Deportation

February 1919 saw the unfurling of Mahatma Gandhi's banner. The Rowlatt Act disgraced the Statute Book and the voice of truth rose in all its vehemence. Some of his intimate friends know what an invaluable source of strength he was to the cause of Satyagraha. For my part. I have no hesitation in saying that what we witnessed in Bombay was almost entirely due to the unswerving loyalty of this man to the great movement begun by Mahatma Gandhi. The incidents are too fresh to need recounting, but there is one aspect to which I must allude. During March and a few days of April, before his operation, Horniman was suffering from excruciating pain but, with a Spartan sense of duty, he continued his labours until the 17th of April when the surgeon's knife relieved him of that anguish. From the 17th to the 26th was a period of inaction, and on that fateful day autocracy went mad and the beloved of Bombay was snatched away from her.

Away in England it is well-known that Horniman is working for us with all his characteristic ability and doggedness. A few half-hearted attempts have been made to secure his return, but, it seems, the conjunction of stars is not favourable. In one of his latest letters he lovingly writes—"It will, of course, now be a long time before I am able to return to Bombay, in view of the Government's decision I can only trust that my friends in India will bring every pressure possible to bear on the Government in order to hasten the day of return to which I have been looking forward and the postponement of which is a bitter disappointment to me." If this pen-portrait induces some of my fellow-citizens to organise themselves and agitate until Horniman is back among us, I shall feel amply compensated. The proceeds from the sale of this sketch, will be sent to him by my friend Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, to whom Horniman is much beholden.

There is one word with which I should like to conclude this appreciation. I do not think it is universally known that in matters of a personal nature Horniman is one of the most frugal and abstemious of individuals. He is a vegetarian by conviction and a teetotaller by habit. The stories of his generosity are many. It is true that sometimes he exceeded, what one might call, the limit of prudence, but who that is really compassionate can help being taken in, as witness the Hoodley case. On this occasion Horniman, out of commiseration, collected a sum of money for a woman who subsequently paid the penalty of fraud in court. I have known this man give away his last ten-rupee note to any one deserving of his help with as little hesitation as one feels in parting with an anna or two. Is there any wonder, then, that Horniman was continuously besieged by all sorts and condition of people, and, I doubt, if even the wealth of Croesus could long remain intact against the army of petitioners which this city breeds or shelters?

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THE 'AUCK'

(Continued From Page 4)

mations in the Middle East, who were delighted to see him. This also enabled him to discuss matters with Sir Archibald Wavell, who was stationed in Cairo, so that he was fully conversant with conditions both at home and in the Middle East. He was accompanied by his wife, Lady "Tessie" Auchinleck, who was already very well known and popular in India, where her kindness and absence of formality had earned her many friends.

Adaptable

On taking over his new duties, Auchinleck threw himself into the work of expanding and modernising the fighting forces, for which the foundation had already been laid by his predecessor. At the same time he did not neglect the political aspect, and here his obvious sincerity and sympathetic outlook quickly captured the imagination of all casses of Indians. His attractive personality and fine physique were already well known to the Army, and had always inspired their confidence. It was therefore with genuine regret that it became known that he was giving up his high office and leaving India, although this regret was tempered with pride that he should have been selected for such an important command.

Auchinleck's career shows clearly how quickly he can adapt himself to new conditions, for his service has been in India, England, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Norway. Such variety is by no means common, and it is remarkable at every point how he has mastered all the details of a new job immediately. Everything about him inspires confidence in our future in the Middle East.—"Picture Post.")

THE 'GREASED LIGHTNING'

(Continued from Page 4)

ing Suez. Then Rommel's drive faltered and stopped, defeated by the very things he had set out to overcome—distance, sand, sun and British troops. By passing Tobruk last April, he bragged to Axis war correspondents, "I shall return and knock Hell out of Tobruk." On November 15 he celebrated his fiftieth birthday—still outside Tobruk, which had become a paralysing spear pointed at his flank.

"The success of desert warfare", he told a German correspondent not long ago, "depends on many things, and by no means the least of them is the patience to outsit your enemy. The British are expert sitters." On 18 November, having sat tightly for half a year, the Empire Army struck, and for the first time Rommel, the dashing Blitz specialist, was on the defensive.

—("Picture Post")

MECHANICAL FIRE WATCHER

A mechanical fire-watcher which gives instant warning of fire in lofts, warehouses and other danger spots, has been invented by a Moscow scientist and an engineer.

Easily portable, the apparatus which resembles an ordinary reading lamp, contains a photo-electric cell in a reflector shaped like the shade of a lamp. It is connected with a box containing three signal elements, a galvanometer and a bell.

Sparks of flames, as far away as 65 feet, operate the photo-electric element immediately and cause the bell to ring One galvanometer can serve about twenty signal elements, thus covering a wide area.

Industrial production of these mechanical fire-watchers is to begin shortly.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

They were engaged to be married *and he was proudly relating his former adventures in Africa.*

'I had to hack my way," said he. "through almost impenetrable jungle chopping, slashing at thick under growth and trees"

"Oh, George!" said she. "You'll do fine when you have to weed the garden!"

* * *

One Sunday the vicar of a village church preached a sermon so moving that the whole congregation was in tears except one man.

After the service the vicar approached the irresponsive one and, out of curiosity, asked him why he did not weep with the rest.

"Well" replied the man, "you see? I don't belong to this parish."

* * * *

The meeting of the women's club was in full swing.

"Mrs. Smith doesn't look happy this evening," remarked Mrs. Jones.

'No," replied Mrs. Brown. "She sent a pair of socks she had knitted to the depot, and they sent back a note saying 'Many thanks, but no more sandbags are required at the moment.'

* * * *

"No" replied the mother, "I don't think I shall buy a whistle for my little boy, because the other day he nearly swallowed one."

"Well," said the insistent salesman, "we have some nice bass fiddles I could show you."

* * *

"Well" he said, "an how do yez like Father Murphy, Dennis?"

"Ah, to be sure," answered Dennis "he's a fine man; a fine man, but a trifle bellicose."

"Bellicose, is it? Well, if that isn't quare. When we had him he was as thin as a rake.'

* * *

"What kind of a fellow is Smith?"

"Well, if you ever see a man trying to borrow money from another the fellow shaking his head is Smith."

Sam was employed in a village shop. He was completing his duties sounded from the head of the stairs.

"Sam, have you sanded the sugar?"

"Yes."

"And watered the milk?".

"Yes."

"Well, then, come upstairs for evening prayers."

* * * *

Said the prospective buyer: "He's a good-looking horse. Is he a good jumper?"

"Sir!" replied the dealer "if you want to keep him in a field you'll have to put a lid on it!"

A well-known Paris bookshop cleared all books from its window and replaced them with enormous portraits of the two Dictators, between which a very small volume of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" was put.

After several days the Germans discovered the "display" and closed the shop.

* * *

Two dear little mites of about six and seven respectively were gazing with considerable interest at the storks in the Zoo, when the usual interfering old lady ambled up.

"Those are storks, my dear," she burbled. "The clever birds that brought you to your father and mother!"

The youngsters looked at each other, and one whispered: "Poor old thing! Shall we tell her?"

* * *

"That was a beautiful hat, Pat, your wife wore to church last Sunday. It was so high I could hardly see the pulpit above it."

"It should 'a' been beautiful, Mike; an' if she'd worn the bill that come with it, you wouldn't 'a' seen the steeple!"

* * *

Three blood transfusions were necessary to save a woman patient's life at a hospital. A brawny young Scotsman offered his blood. The patient gave him £10 for the first pint, £5 for the second pint—but the third time she had so much Scots blood in her that she only thanked him.

Lawyer: "Yes. I can see that your uncle remembered you when he made his will."

Nephew: "Good!"

Lawyer: "Well, I won't say that. You see he left you out of it."

A timid soul at a prize-fight put all his fears in his pocket and told the tough guy in front of him to stop bobbing up and down. The tough guy got very annoyed, and, turning round belligerently, said: "Whatsa matter wi yun? Yuh wanna fight?"

The timid soul considered a minute and then said: "I'll duel you."

The tough was startled, but decided to make the most of it.

"Okay," he said, choose yuh weapons an I'll duel yuh."

"Very well," the other answered, "Grammar, at twenty paces."

* * *

Dave, having had a good week, decided to buy his wife a present. He picked up the dining-room table, carried it out of the house, put it on top of his head, and was ambling down the road when Bill Smith met him.

"Hullo, Dave," said Bill, "are you moving?"

"No," replied Dave, "I'm going to buy Mabel a tablecloth."

* * *

"What does this mean, 'Under Entirely New Management'? That's the same old manager there."

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, "but he's married again."

* * *

"I want to change the death certificate I gave you yesterday," said the doctor, agitatedly.

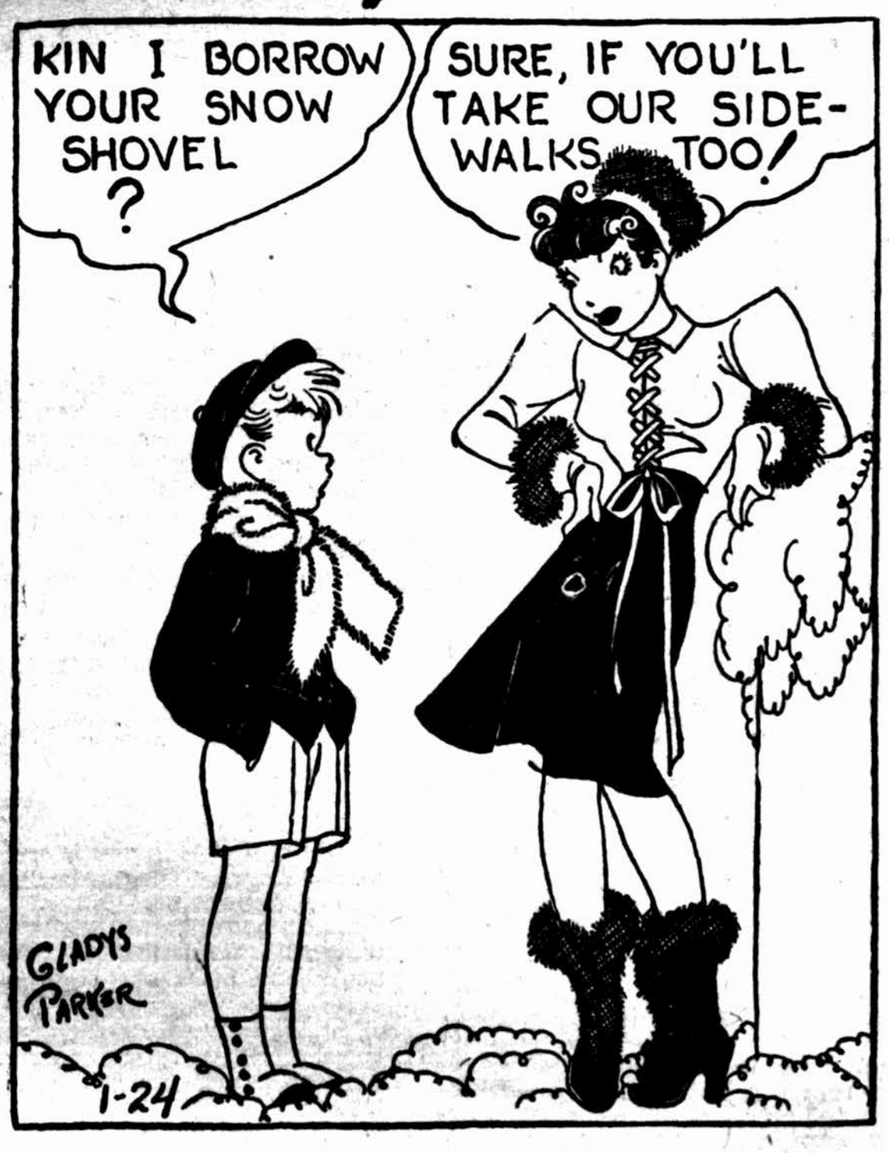
"What's wrong?" asked the coroner.

"I signed my name in the space marked 'Cause of Death.'"

* * *

A Scotsman was leaving on a fortnight's business trip and called back as he left home: "Good-bye all, and Katherine, dinna forget to mak' leetle Donald tak' his glasses off when he's looking at naething."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



Auntie (after the school concert): "I think little Jones recited the "Burial of Sir John Moore" really splendidly."

"So he ought. His father's an undertaker."

All the guests except one had left the dining room, and he was busy emptying his pockets of the spoons.

The host returned to the room suddenly and found his guest there.

"So that's your game!" he exclaimed. "What have you to say for yourself?"

"I can assure you it was all a mistake," replied the guest, soothingly.

"A mistake?"

"Yes," explained the guest, "I thought they were real silver."

In a certain golf club a very handsome trophy had been put up for a competition open to members who had never won a prize before. At the presentation of the prize, the winner, a very popular player, returned thanks.

"I think it is an excellent idea," he said, "this trophy for players who have never won a prize before and to celebrate my victory in a fitting way, I want to stand drinks to everybody here who has never had a drink before!

She: "Henry, do you know that this is the thirtieth anniversary of the day we got engaged?"

The Professor: "Gracious my dear. Why didn't you remind me sooner. It's time we got married."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

FEW songs, in the history of the world, have had such a phenomenal popularity as 'The International'. Indeed, no other single song has meant so much to so many millions of so many nations all over the world.

The song (an English rendering of which appears on page 6) has been translated in nearly every known language of the world—from Arabic to Zulu. It has been sung in the Madison Square of New York and in the Red Square of Moscow, in London's Hyde Park and on the boulevards of Paris, it has been sung by Chinese peasants and (not long ago) by Japanese workers, by Welsh miners and by African Negroes.

★

Story Of The Song

"The International" which has continued to be the international anthem of Socialist and Communist workers for 70 years, was adopted by the Soviet Union as its official national anthem.

This song was originally written in French by a French revolutionary poet, Eugene Pottier, in 1871. The music for it was composed by Pierre de Gayter, a Belgian worker—composer, who died in Paris in 1934.

The ruling classes of England have always looked askance at this revolutionary song. But Mr. Anthony Eden had to stand up to honour it when, as Foreign Minister, he went to Moscow, to talk collective security with his friend, Litvinov. And now, of course, Winston Churchill has sanctioned the playing of "The International" by the B. B. C. The song of the rabble and the despised proletariat is to-day the Anthem of one of the Allies.

★

Who Said That?

"You have only got to look at the pages of British imperial history to hide your head in shame."

Who uttered these words? Mahatma Gandhi? Jawaharlal Nehru? De Valera? Lenin? Stalin? Subhas Bose? Hitler? Mussolini?

No. Your guess is wrong.

None of them said that though, perhaps, any one of them could have said that. The man who denounced British Imperial policy in these words is to-day in India on a British imperial mission. He is the son of a Lord, himself a knight of the British Empire and the Lord Privy Seal of the British Government, Sir Stafford Cripps!

★

Socialist Knight

Like many other things in England, Sir Stafford Cripps presents a paradox. He is an aristocrat who wants to abolish the House of Lords, a fabulously wealthy man who is a confirmed socialist, a renowned lawyer and King's Counsel who is always hobnobbing with illegal political activities, even if he has never seen the inside of a prison.

His fees as a lawyer were estimated at £ 30,000 a year. Once he declared "As a lawyer I meet the people of the ruling classes. They pay me fabulous and fantastic sums to get them out of their difficulties. I have no hesitation in saying that the working-class of this country are more capable of ruling than they are".

★

Expelled

He entered Parliament in 1931 as Labour Member for East Bristol which seat he has held since, and was Solicitor-General in the Mac Donald Government. One of the extreme leftists in the Labour Party, he advocated a United Front with the Communists, which was rejected by the Party conference in 1937. Again he started a new campaign in favour of an anti-Axis Popular Front which was to unite Labour, Liberals, Communists and dissident Conservatives. This led to his expulsion from the Labour Party in 1939.

An ardent champion of Anglo-Soviet collaboration, his political stock steeply went up when Russia was attacked by Germany.

Will his mission to India raise his political status still further—perhaps leading to Premiership—or will it prove a dismal flop?

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

is ashamed of the record of British Imperialism.

★

America Remembers India

It has taken a war to remind America of the existence of India. The American press has suddenly discovered the importance of the Indian problem and Sir Stafford Cripps' mission is receiving generous editorial attention. An "India-China Day" was celebrated last week in New York and the Rally in this connection was addressed among others, by two eminent literary personalities—Pearl Buck and Lin Yutang.

Pearl Buck who won the Nobel Prize for literature last year for her novel of Chinese life, "Good Earth", is one of America's leading women of letters. Through her books she has done more than anyone else to interpret Chinese life and character to the western people. For India she has always expressed genuine sympathy and deep affection in her writings which appear regularly in the well-known New York magazine, "Asia."

★

The Delightful Philosopher

Lin Yutang, the Chinese philosopher and litterateur, was quite unknown in India until the publication of his books, "My Country And My People" and "Importance Of Living." The latter book, in particular, has made a deep impression upon the Indian intellectuals with its mellow, homely philosophy, its Chestertonian paradoxes and its unlimited fund of wit and humour. According to many critics, Lin Yutang is one of the dozen leading writers of the English language to-day.

★

Lin Yutang On India

What did Lin Yutang say about India at the New York rally? Reuter has not obliged us with. But here we reproduce a few extracts from the distinguished Chinese scholar's introduction to Anup Singh's book on Nehru, published in America.

"In this struggle for freedom and independence, two great spirits, of rather unusual stature, have risen to shape the course of events . . . India has produced not only a Gandhi, but also a Nehru . . . .

"It seems to me that Gandhi is the female spirit, while Nehru is the male spirit, guiding India in her struggle for independence . . . . this struggle between the male and female principle, this "conflict in harmony", as Havelock Ellis recently put it, can be observed to-day in the relations between Gandhi and Nehru. For Gandhi, non-violence is an end in itself . . . . the male spirit of Nehru cannot see it that way. Gandhi is religious, while Nehru is an agnostic . . . . Gandhi hears the cries of the masses sunk in poverty with the ears of an Indian saint; Nehru hears those cries with the ears of a modern college man like you and myself. In this I rather think that Gandhi is not only too good for India, but rather too good for all of us . . . .

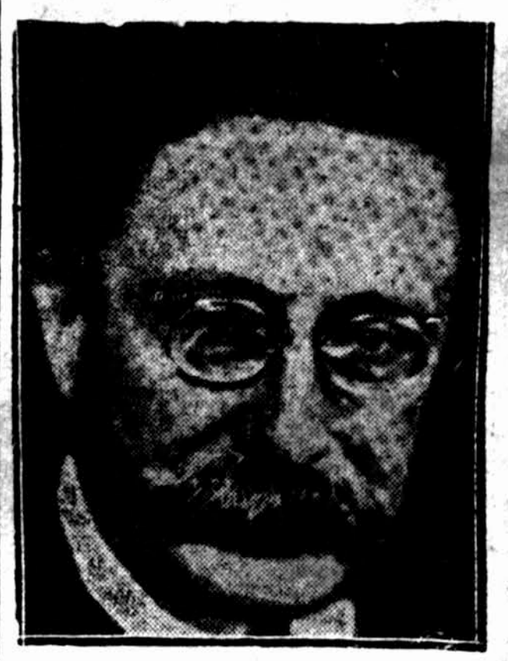
"As the situation with the Congress Party of India and therefore with all revolutionary India stands to-day, the picture is this: The people listen to Nehru, Nehru listens to Gandhi, and Gandhi listens only to God. The interplay of these forces will bring a free and independent India in what is I think a short time."

Prisoner Of Riom

"Is it not a remarkable fact that so many of the leaders and thinkers of socialism have been drawn from the upper strata of society?", asks Pierre van Paassen in his monumental autobiography "Days Of Our Years."

The remark applies as much to Sir Stafford Cripps as to our own Jawaharlal Nehru. But in its original context it refers to Leon Blum, the one-time Socialist Premier of France who is being tried at the moment by the Vichy Government acting, no doubt, on instructions from their Nazi overlords.

It was inspiring to read the statement made by Blum before the Court at Riom, passionately declaring his life-long belief in freedom and justice and in the Republic as representng the will of the people. Inspiring—but pathetic, too, for the trial of this great and noble son of France is but a symbol of the present degradation of that country.



LEON BLUM

"Greetings, Comrade"

★

Awakened

John Gunther called Blum "a fascinatingly complex character . . . . a savant and 'Penseur'; and also the leader of the under-dogs."

Indeed, it was late in life that Leon Blum came to socialism. Son of rich parents, he took degrees in philosophy and law, he became a lawyer, indulged also in leisurely literary activities as a critic and author. It was the Dreyfus affair—the frame-up and persecution of an innocent man because he was a Jew—that shook him awake, along with his class-mate, Romain Rolland

'The revelation' came to him one night (writes Paassen), as he was passing through the slums and saw the sordid misery in which the mass of the people lived. How is it, he asked himself, that these men and women accept this state of degradation, these inhuman conditions? How is it that they have not revolted before this? And with a shock he discovered that the answer was that the proletariat had come to accept the situation as something inevitable, as a natural inescapable fact. In that hour he vowed: "Come what may, I will not rest until the flame of freedom has been lit in the hearts of the people of France."

Greetings, Comrade!

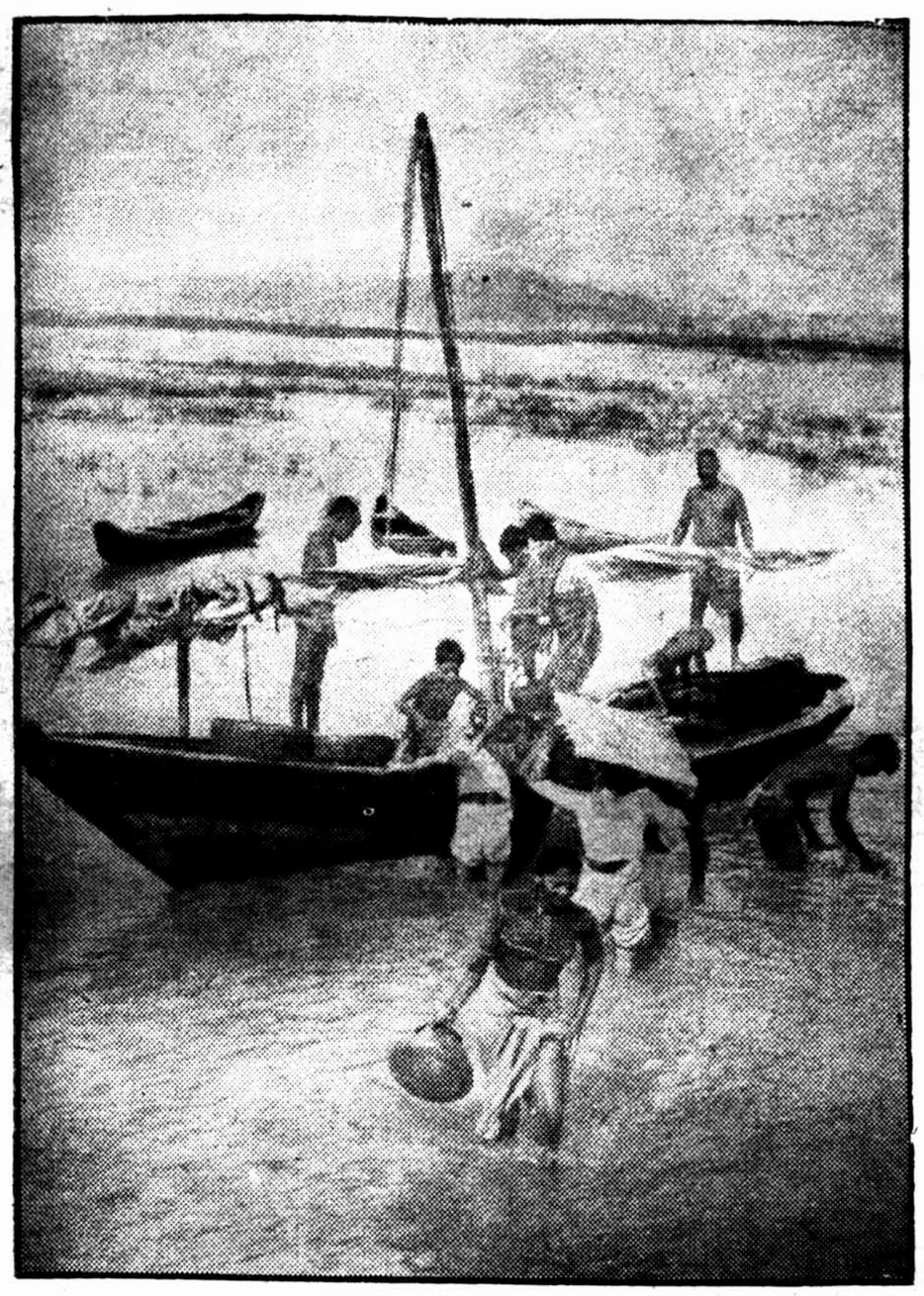
And, through his writings and speeches, he did a lot to propagate socialism in France. He was the mouthpiece of French socialists for over 20 years. When he formed a Popular Front and became the first Socialist Prime Minister in France, he stemmed the Fascist tide in France, carried out a series of reforms including the introduction of the 40-hour-week, nationalisation of war industries, devaluation of the Franc and State control over the Banque de France.

But, points out Paassen, "there was a spiritual barrier between this refined aristocratic-mannered bourgeois and the masses. He was with them, but they felt that this gentle-natured patrician, with his passion for precision in definitions, was not one of them."

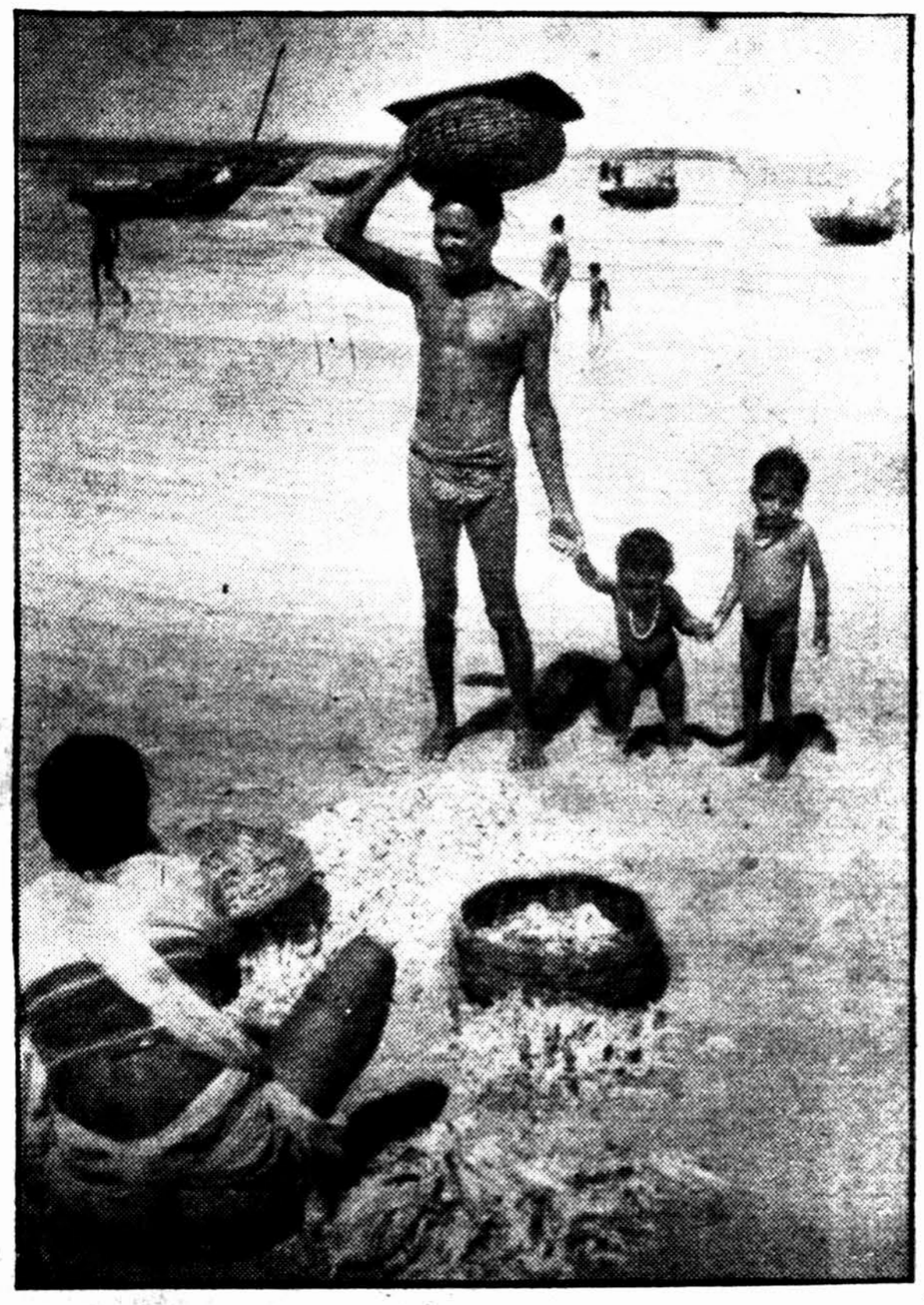
To this trait in Blum's character, perhaps, we should ascribe his failure.

It is patent that in the hour of trial, Blum faltered and fell. And yet one cannot but send him a warm fraternal greeting as he stands in that Nazi court of inquisition at Riom and proclaims his faith in the ideals of justice and freedom.

FROM THE SEA TO YOUR TABLE

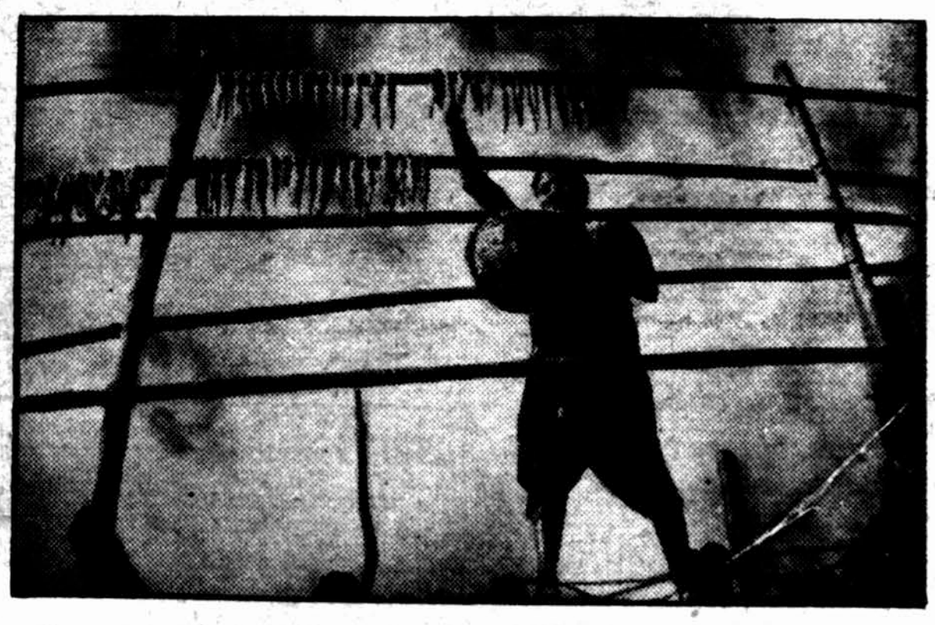


(5) THE RETURN—Bringing home the catch.



(6) WELCOME HOME—The wife gets busy.

(7) SORTING—The different varieties are separated.



(8) DRYING—The Bombay Duck is hung to dry.

(9) TO THE CITY—The women-folk start on their way to the city.

(10) MARKET—And here is the fish for you to buy and fry!

Photos: B. F. FERREIRA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

THE ACID IN YOUR STOMACH WOULD BURN A HOLE IN THE CARPET

Chemists poured a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid (same as Stomach Acid) on to a thick pile carpet; the acid burned a six-inch hole. If acid does that to a carpet, you can imagine what it does to your stomach! Excess of stomach acid causes painful indigestion and dangerous stomach ulcers. Get rid of that mischievous excess acid—simply suck a Digestif Rennie Pastille after meals, or whenever you feel the pain of indigestion. Rennie is a pleasant type of lozenge; it becomes active at once, because it reaches your stomach full strength — dissolved only in your own saliva — not weakened with water.

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RENNIES

Reach your stomach FULL strength

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